

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 6th November 1957.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half-past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Theosophical High School, Madanapalle.

*21 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the Madanapalle Theosophical High School requesting the Government to take up its management; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The Government did not receive any representation from the management on this subject; but, it is learnt that the Director of Public Instruction received an offer from it for transfer of the school. The Director did not pursue the matter further, as he was not satisfied that there was a case for the Government taking over the school.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“మదనపల్లి తియ సాఫికల్ హైస్కూలు చాలా కాలంగా రాయలసీమలో విద్యావ్యాప్తికి కృషి చేస్తున్న హైస్కూలు. ఈనాడు అధిక ఇబ్బందులపల్ల దాని management ఉపాధ్యాయులకు జీతములు ఇవ్వలేకపోయినట్లు, కాబట్టి దానిని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొనవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆర్థించారు. ఈ స్కూలును ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని రాయలసీమలో విద్యావ్యాప్తిని ప్రోత్సహిస్తారా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The grounds stated by the hon. Member were not stated by the management of the school when they made the offer to the Director; but, however, it has been reported that the management of the Madanapalle Theosophical High School addressed the Director of Public Instruction on the question of the transfer of management of the institution to the Government. The Government sanctioned last year the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to take over under the management of Government some of the secondary schools under local bodies, so that candidates who are to be eventually appointed as lecturers in Government Training Colleges might be posted as headmasters of these schools. Eight schools were taken over by the Government which included the Municipal High School, Anantapur, and the Board High School at Harpanahalli. As these two schools from Rayalaseema had

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already been taken over by Government, the question of taking over a third school, particularly a private school, was given up."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"మదనపల్లి తియసాఫిల్ హైస్కూలు తెలియనివారుండని చెప్పడం ఎంతమాత్రం ఆతిశయోక్తి కాదు. రాయలసీమ విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయంలో ఈ స్కూలు నిర్వహిస్తున్న పాత్ర అత్యంత ప్రముఖమైనదని కూడా మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసు. కారణాంతరాలవల్ల ఆ స్కూలు మేనేజ్మెంటువారు దానిని నిర్వహించు స్థితిమత కోల్పోవటంతో వారు ఈ స్కూలును ప్రభుత్వవారికి స్వాధీనము చేయదలచినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి దానిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ యాజమాన్యం క్రిందకు తెచ్చుకుందురని ఆశించవచ్చునా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I have stated the circumstances under which the schools were taken by the Government. This year we could not take over any more schools on account of financial stringency and the proposals under the Part II Scheme were deferred. If this particular school approaches the Government, the matter will be considered on the merits."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Does the Hon. Minister feel that financial stringency is the only condition which prevents the Government from taking over that institution?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Generally, in taking over these schools, the Government have up to now followed the procedure of taking over schools under the management of local bodies. We have not yet taken over any private school. So, this case has to be considered on its own merits as a separate thing. I cannot give any undertaking at present."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—"May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to undertake the responsibility of secondary education throughout this State in the future?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Secondary education is largely, as the hon. Member knows, in the hands of local bodies and private agencies. There is no proposal for the Government to take over the entire secondary education."

Scheme for establishing and spreading library service.

* 47 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether all local Library authorities have prepared and forwarded to the appropriate authorities schemes for establishing and spreading library service in their respective areas under section 8 of Act XXIV of 1948 and if only some have prepared and forwarded them, the names of those who have furnished the schemes and the names of those who have not; and

(b) whether all local Library authorities have taken over all properties, movable and immovable, of every public library in

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their respective areas and if some have taken over the properties and some did not, the names of those who did take over and the names of those who did not take over such properties?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) A statement* showing the names of the local Library authorities which have submitted schemes for the spreading of library service in their areas and the names of those from which such schemes have not yet been received is laid on the table of the House.

“(b) The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, does not contemplate the transfer of all the existing libraries to the local Library Authorities, though there will be no objection to their taking over libraries maintained by a local body or private agency.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the case of the Madras Local Library Authority which has been struggling to get a place to locate its own library, the Government have not come forward to help it in securing a suitable building?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I am glad to inform the hon. Member that we have just succeeded in securing a suitable premises in the Pantheon Road.”

Direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 75 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the present system of direct recruitment for Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Police department?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“No, Sir, but in order to avert large-scale reversions of officiating Sub-Inspectors promoted from the ranks, the question of stopping direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors in 1952 is under consideration.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“అ విధంగా తగ్గించబడిన హెడ్ కాన్స్టేబుల్స్ ఎంతమంది ఉన్నారో చెప్పగలరా? ఇందులో హరిజనుల రెండుమందికి పశ్చగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I have answered before and given figures; I have said just now that the proposal to stop recruitment in 1952 is under consideration. The supplementary question does not arise out of that, I think.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“How many of the reverted head constables have been promoted so far, since the order?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I think the hon. Member might clarify his question. What has happened is that in order to avert large-scale reversions, we are doing something. I do not understand the question.”

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Some time ago, there was large-scale reversion of head constables who were acting as Sub-Inspectors back again to their old posts. Now, may I know whether any of those persons have been promoted again as Sub-Inspectors? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is to say, the hon. Member wishes to know to what extent large-scale reversions have been averted. Is that the idea? I am not able to give figures just now.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டு களில் தேவைக்கு அதிகமாக சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் டைரெக்ட் ரிசூட் மெண்டாக எடுத்த காரணத்தால் எவ்வளவோ officiating சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் வேலை செய்துவருபவர்கள் அதாவது கடந்த 7, 8 ஆண்டுகளாக வேலையில் இருப்பவர்களை revert செய்யப்படுவது உண்மையா? அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமாக 30 சத விதிகம் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய உத்யோகங்களுக்கு 12 சத விதிகம்தான் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்பது கனம் முதல் மந்திரிக்கு தெரியுமா? அப்படித் தெரிந்திருந்தால் அவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்வாரா என்று கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களிடமிருந்து மசூரிகள் வந்திருக்கின்றனவா என்பதையும் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ இதைப்பற்றி முன் ஒரு தடவை இந்த அசெம்பளியில் ரொம்ப விவரமாய் நான் எடுத்துப் பேசி இருக்கிறேன். தற்போது யோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பது இந்த வருஷத்தில் புதிய ஆட்களை ரிசூட் செய்யாமலிருப்பதைப்பற்றி. இந்த விஷயத்தில் இரண்டு சமாசாரங்களை மனதில் வைத்தக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒன்று ரொம்ப நாள் வேலை பார்த்தவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்வது ஒரு விஷயம். இந்த உத்தியோகத்துக்குத் தகுதியான ஆள்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பது இன்னொரு விஷயம். இந்த இரண்டையும் தூக்கிப்பார்த்து சரியானபடி யோசனைசெய்து முடிவு செய்யப்படும்.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the personnel disbanded from the Special Armed Police Units will be given preference and they will all be absorbed before direct recruitment is resorted to again? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government will take every care of the Special Armed Police people.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ May I know whether the rules applicable to the direct recruitment of the general Police Force, apply for direct recruitment to the Malabar Special Police? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Malabar Special Police people will be quite well looked after and I do not wish to make them the subject-matter of interpellations.”

‘ Tenancy legislation.’

* 76 Q.—**SRI M. HANUMANATHA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to bring out any ‘ tenancy legislation ’ applicable to the whole State broadly based on the lines of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal (Protection) Ordinance of 1952?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question of enacting a tenancy legislation applicable to the entire State is engaging the attention of the Government, but it is now too early to indicate the lines on which it will proceed.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :— “కాలుదార్ల రక్షణకుగాను శాసనాన్ని చేయడం ఇప్పటికే ఆలశ్యమైంది. ఆసేకమంది ఖాసాములు కాలుదార్లను ఖాముల నుండి తొలగించివేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై నిన్నటిదికం పలువురు సభ్యులు గూడా తెలియజేసిఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి దానిని డృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని రాక్షసుతటికి చెందే సమగ్రమైన శాసనం పెంచునే చేస్తారా !”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ అవునండి; డృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనిదా ఆలోచన చేసిఉంటిమి.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state when he will be taking up for consideration the question of Malabar tenancy? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is being finalized and it will be published soon.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ చట్టాన్ని రాష్ట్రం ముత్తంమీద ఆమలు చేయడానికి అభ్యంతర మేమైనా ఉన్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :— “ ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో సీవైజమా ఖాములెన్నెఉన్నాయి . ఈ చట్టాన్ని వాటికిగూడా వర్తింపజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, that also will come under this question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ మంత్రిగారువారి సమాధానంలో ఉటువంటి బిల్లును ఎప్పుడు తెచ్చేది చెప్పలేమని అన్నారు. కాని ఆ బిల్లులోని principle ను ఇతరత్రా వర్తింపజేయడం అవసరమని అంగీకరించారు. అటువంటి సందర్భంలో వారు పాటినే అట్టి బిల్లును తీసుకొని వస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The examination by the department is almost over and it is now being considered at the top level.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ లోగడ నెరెత్తు కమిటీ సమావేశాలు జరిగినప్పుడు రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఈనాముల విషయంలో ఒక బిల్లును తెచ్చేదమని చెప్పి ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈనాములను రద్దుచేస్తూ శాసనాన్ని యెప్పటిలోగా తీసుకు వస్తారు ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question of inams is a separate thing.”

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Production and sale of khadi by the co-operative societies.

* 77 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a copy of the resolution passed by the Guntur District Handloom Board at its meeting held on 21st April 1952 that the weavers' co-operative societies dealing in handloom cloth produced out of mill yarn should be permitted to produce and sell khadi under the provisions of the Khadi (Development) Order, 1949; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) As it is expressed as a general desire to liberalise the system of production and sale of handspun yarn, Government are examining the said Order and are actively considering the question of liberalization.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the desirability of abolishing the Khadi Control Order of 1949 in view of the several representations made to the Government that the provisions of the Order have already hit hard khadi production all over the State?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“As I said, we are actively considering the question and are trying to see what could be done by liberalizing the Khadi Control Order.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“1949-ம் வருஷ கதர் உற்பத்தி உத்தரவு என்ன என்பதைச் சொல்லுவார்களா?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Not now.”

Madras Public Service Commission Examinations.

* 78 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applicants who applied as candidates for the examinations for the Madras Ministerial Service held by the Madras Public Service Commission in 1950-51 and 1951-52 and the total fee collected as application fee from the candidates and the number of candidates declared fit for appointment; and

(b) the number of applicants who applied for direct recruitment to higher posts and the application fee collected from them in 1950-51 and 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ఈ పరీక్షలలో తప్పినవారికి ఆ విషయం తెలియజేస్తున్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I think the question is whether the results of the examination are communicated to the parties concerned. The results are notified and those who pass know that they have passed and those who do not hear about it, must take it that they have failed.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఈ సర్వీస్‌లో కమిషన్ పరీక్షలకు *standard of general knowledge* హాజ్జు అవుతున్నదా ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ General knowledge is generally growing in the country but the examinations do not produce it.”

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—“ ఈ పరీక్షలలో స్కెల్లెటికల్ అఫ్ఫైర్స్ లకు పరీక్ష రుసుమువాపను చేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Those who fail do not get back the fees; I do not think the Government can afford to do that because then competition would be unlimited.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ ఈ పరీక్షలు ఎన్ని కేంద్రాలలో జరుగుతున్నవో చెప్పగలరా ? ”

Number of vans supplied to the Deputy Superintendent of Prohibition, Villupuram.

* 79 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of vans supplied to the Deputy Superintendent of Prohibition, Villupuram, for his official purpose; and

(b) the total allotment of petrol allotted every month and for the year?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ (a) One van and one jeep have been supplied to the Deputy Prohibition Officer, Villupuram Circle. The jeep has been transferred to Tirukkoyilur Circle with effect from August 1952.

“ (b) Thirty gallons of petrol are allotted for the van and 20 gallons for the jeep per month. If any more quantity is required, it is met from the 50 gallons kept as reserve for the whole district.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“ திண்டிவனம், விழுப்புரம், செஞ்சி, இந்த மூன்று தாலுகாக்களுக்கும் ஒரு லாரியும் ஒரு வானும் போதுமா, அல்லது மேலும் 30 காலன் பெட்ரோல் செலவழிந்தால் திறம்பட, நேர்மையாக சிக்கிரத்தில் வேலை நடக்கமுடியுமா என்பதை கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ If 10-50 representation is received from proper quarters, the matter a.m. will be considered.”

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Orders regarding the assignment of lands to political sufferers.

* 80 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House, the different orders and Revenue Department memoranda issued from time to time since 1948 in relation to the assignment, both permanent and temporary of assessed and unassessed porambokes and lanka lands to political sufferers and the landless poor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“The general orders ^a now in force are placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—“నేను 1948 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి రాజకీయవాధితులకు భూమినిచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము జారీచేసినటువంటి G.O. లు మొమ్మరాండములయొక్క కాపీలు ఇవ్వాలని కోరాను. కాని, 1948-49 వ సంవత్సరములలో ఇచ్చినటువంటి ఆర్డర్లు గల కాపీలు యివ్వలేదు. దీనికి కారణము ఏమిటో మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I think, it is better, I ask notice for that.”

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA:—“రాజకీయ వాధితులకు లోగడ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, ఔదవారు సాగుచేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి భూములను ఎంతమందికి ఇచ్చాలో చెప్పతారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“Notice, Sir.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“1952 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి ఇచ్చినటువంటి ఆర్డర్లు కాపీలూ, 1952 వ సం॥ జూలై 7 వ తేదీన సాత్ కనరా జిల్లాలోని ఒక గ్రామమునకు సంబంధించినటువంటి సమస్యను పరిష్కారముచేస్తూ ఇచ్చిన ఆర్డరును విలువగల భూములను, వాంటి పంట ముగాచితో సహా వేలంవేసిగాని, మార్కెటు కిన్నుతుకుగాని అమ్మాలనే ఆర్డరును ఇందులో ఎందుకు ప్రచురించలేదండీ?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A separate question may be put.”

Number of land disputes in the State.

* 81 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many land disputes in the State were due to the assignment to the so-called political sufferers of banjar lands already claimed to have been occupied by the agrarian poor; and

(b) in how many cases orders under section 144 had to be issued to protect the assignees?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“(a) & (b) The information is not readily available with the Government. The Government consider that the utility of the same which can be collected only after a reference to all Collectors will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting it.”

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ ఇదివరకు ఈ పెంపరీ అన్నె టైంలు ఇచ్చినటువంటి వాటికి ఇప్పుడు పర్మనెంట్ పట్టాలు ఇవ్వమని ఈ మధ్యన ప్రభుత్వమువారు విమెన ఆర్డర్లు పంపించారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Each case is judged on its merits and, of course, in certain cases permanent pattas are also being given.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDRA RAO :—“ చ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో కొప్పరు గ్రామంలోను తదితర గ్రామాలలోను 8 సంవత్సరములనుంచి, ఇంకా పెగా సాగు చేస్తున్నటువంటి రివిన్యూ ఖాతులకు పర్మనెంట్ పట్టాలు ఇవ్వమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అనేకసార్లు కోరుతున్నప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వము పట్టాలు ఇవ్వలేదు కారణాలు తెప్పతారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ The original question relates to a general matter. How can I answer a particular question about a particular district? ”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ 144 వ షెక్షన్ జారీచేసే విషయములో ఖాస్సా ములు, వ్యవసాయకూలీలు సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి ఖాతులను పునరాక్రమించుకొన్న వోట నిరాకరించి 50, 40 ఎకరాలుగల రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఇచ్చే సందర్భమున 144 షెక్షన్ వ జారీచేసే వ్యవసాయకూలీలైన దొడ్డినవర్యలు ప్రయోగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయములో వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు రక్షణలేకుండా ఉన్న పరిస్థితులు వచ్చాయి. ఈ అక్రమ పద్ధతిని తొలగించుటకు ఏమైన చర్య తీసుకొంటారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ No such inference could be drawn.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ మొత్తముమీద ప్రభుత్వము సృష్టించిన ఈ రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఖాతులిచ్చుటకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు సాగుచేసుకొనుచున్నటు వంటి ఖాతులను ఆక్రమించుకొను విషయములో చాలా అక్రమాలు తగదాలు వస్తున్నాయి. దీనివల్ల బీదవారు వ్యవసాయకూలీలు చాలా దెబ్బతింటున్నారు. కనుక ఈ రాజకీయ బాధితుల సమస్యను పునరికవరించు తీసివేస్తుందా ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, all these questions arise out of a misunderstanding of the present position. We have totally terminated this policy of assignments to political sufferers as such. The present policy is to make assignments to people only on the basis of their landlessness, requirements of public utility and objections to assignment. No question of political suffering enters into land assignments hereafter. There are a certain number of pending cases. Most of them have been disposed of but there are still some cases wherein some statements and claims are made on the ground that steps have been taken on the basis of a promised assignment and some money has been spent and things like that. Those cases are being dealt with on merits. We have terminated the policy of assignment to political sufferers as such.”

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Anti-malarial operations in Divi taluk.

* 82 Q.—SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Malariologist, Visakhapatnam, proposed that the villages in Divi Island in Divi taluk, Krishna district, be declared a malaria-infected area, a laboratory established there and put under a specialist and anti-malarial operations conducted to eradicate malaria there; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The facts are—

“(i) Malarious tracts are not declared as such by any notification.

“(ii) The Regional Malariologist, Visakhapatnam, has prepared a scheme which provides for the setting up of a small laboratory at Avanigadda. A qualified Entomological Assistant will be in charge of the scheme, if and when it is sanctioned.

“(b) The scheme is being examined.”

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—“ప్రస్తుతము ఈ స్కీము propose చేసి ఎన్ని సంవత్సరములైంది. ఇంకా దీనిని పరిశీలించడానికి ఎన్ని సంవత్సరములు పడుతుంది. ఇప్పుడు మలేరియావల్ల ఆ లాయాకాలో చనిపోయే సంఖ్య ఎంతో పెక్కులరా?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“A separate question may be put.”

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—“ఇది అమలుపరచడానికి ఇంకా ఎంతకాలము పడుతుంది?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The scheme is being examined for introduction this year.”

Supply of energy from Jog Falls to Rayalaseema and South Kanara.

* 83 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how much of energy the Government have contracted to take from the Jog Falls;

(b) how much of the energy is assigned to Rayalaseema and how much to South Kanara; and

(c) what is the amount of energy actually taken from Jog Falls now and how much is actually distributed to Rayalaseema and how much actually to South Kanara?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) This Government asked for Jog power up to 4,000 K.W. for distribution in the Ceded districts area and up to 6,000 K.W. for distribution in the South Kanara district. The agreement

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covering the supply to the Ceded districts area was completed; that for the supply to the South Kanara area has not yet been concluded.

“(c) Nearly 3,000 K.Ws. in the Ceded districts. Supply to the South Kanara area has not yet commenced.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈ ఆగ్రిమెంటు చేసుకొని ఎన్ని సంవత్సరములైనది. ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ ఈ Ceded districts agreement 1946 వ సంవత్సరములో జరిగింది. ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఆ agreement చేసుకొనిన తరువాత ఈ విద్యుత్తుకి సప్లయి చేసినట్లునంటి గ్రామాల సంఖ్య రాయలసీమలో ఎంతో పెప్పగలనా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ గ్రామాల సంఖ్య నేను చెప్పలేను. కాని 1949 వ సంవత్సరము జూన్ 7 వ తేదీ నుంచి ఈ విద్యుత్తుకి ప్రారంభించడం, వాళ్ళకు సప్లయిచేయడము జరిగింది. తరువాత మరికొన్ని గ్రామాలకు దీనిని extend చేశారు. ”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—“ In view of the proximity of the Jog Falls to the southern taluks of Anantapur district and in view of the availability of energy which is going to be sold by the Mysore Government, will the Government consider the proposal of purchasing the energy and extending the scheme to the southern taluks of Anantapur district? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I do not know what taluk the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to Kadiri taluk, the supply of power from the Jog Falls is not feasible. ”

SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ May I ask whether an agreement regarding the supply of electricity to South Kanara has been signed or is likely to be signed in the near future? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The agreement has not yet been signed, Sir. ”

SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ My question has not been fully answered. ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ One point of dispute is with regard to the use of the word ‘ tax ’ or ‘ surcharge ’ and that has not yet been settled. Therefore, the agreement has not yet been signed. ”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Sir, will the Government give an assurance that as soon as the agreement is signed construction will be taken up without further delay? ” 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that provision is being made for taking power

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and putting the construction work into execution. The whole difficulty is that the Mysore Government have not yet signed the agreement."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" May I ask, Sir, whether power will be supplied to the eastern taluks of Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, the Tungabhadra Scheme is expected to supply power to all the Ceded districts."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, is all the energy contracted for, for Rayalaseema being used up now? If not, why? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" 4,000 K.Ws. have been contracted for but only 3,000 K.Ws. are being used up. The rest is not used up because some schemes which have been sanctioned have not yet been implemented."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" മലബാറിലെ വടക്കൻ താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഇതുവരെ ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിപ്പറയുമോ? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Notice, Sir."

Grant of interest-free loans to fishermen.

* 84 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have received representations from the organizations of fishermen in Andhra requesting the Government to help the fishermen by granting interest-free loans towards share capital for the purpose of forming into co-operatives and the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Yes. One representation was received from the Andhra Provincial Fishermen Congress. The Government, however, consider that as the share capital of a member of a co-operative society is his stake in the society and ensures his loyalty towards the institution, it should be paid by him from out of his savings."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" May I know, Sir, whether in view of the distressed condition of the fishermen all over the State, the Government would consider the desirability of making interest-free loans towards share capital? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, I have already answered it. If the question is with regard to any other aid or grant to be given apart from the share capital, the Government would certainly consider it."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுமா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Notice, Sir."

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ చేతులు సరిగ్గా దొరక్కపోవడంవల్ల కొన్ని స్థానాల్లో సకాలములో అప్పులు తీర్చలేకపోతున్నారు. అలాంటివాళ్లకు మరి ఒక సంవత్సరము వ్యవధి ఇప్పించాలని విజ్ఞప్తులు వచ్చాయి. అలా వ్యవధి యివ్వడానికి ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ అలాంటి విజ్ఞప్తులు వచ్చినట్లు నాకు తెలియదు. వచ్చితే తప్పకుండా చూస్తాను.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that there are several places where fishermen are unable to join the co-operative societies for want of funds to contribute towards share capital? Will the Government make some arrangements for the easy supply of yarn to fishermen for their nets.”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, there are about 100 co-operative societies in Andhradesa alone through which we are supplying yarn but, if my Friend refers to those who are not members of the co-operative societies, I cannot help.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, may I ask the Government whether it is not their responsibility to help the fishermen whether they are members of co-operative societies or not and whether they have under contemplation any scheme with regard to those who are not able to join these societies for lack of finance? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, I invite my hon. Friend for a discussion on this subject and, if he is able to suggest some methods, we will willingly adopt them if they are feasible.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether representations have not been received from the fishermen at Waltair that they are not able to join the co-operative societies for want of funds and whether the Government have considered any scheme of distribution to help them? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—Sir, the only point for consideration in this connexion is that if the Government contribute or give money to these fishermen towards their share capital, they will become irresponsible and it would be to the detriment of the co-operative society itself.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I ask, Sir, the Hon. Minister to realize that it is a matter of life and death to the fishermen, that it is not the theory and practice of co-operation that matters and that it is the responsibility of Government to see that these fishermen who are pursuing their hereditary occupation are supplied with yarn or in the alternative to see that the controls are removed and the fishermen are given absolute freedom to purchase the yarn wherever they like? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, while realizing the present difficulty that the fishermen are facing, we cannot at the same time shut our eyes to the principles of co-operation also.”

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Construction of a bridge across the Godavari river at Alamuru (East Godavari).

* 85 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether tenders called for, for the construction of a bridge across the Godavari river at Alamuru (East Godavari) have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons why; and

(c) the cost of the proposed construction and the contribution of the Government of India towards it?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The amounts quoted by the tenderers were far in excess of the estimate rates for the bridge. The alternative designs offered were also not acceptable. The Government of India have since revised the design and directed the call of fresh tenders for the revised design.

“(c) The estimated cost of the proposed bridge is Rs. 103.53 lakhs. When the cost of the two bridges across the Gowtami and the Vasishta (with the diversion road) was estimated at Rs. 140 lakhs, the Government of India had agreed to a contribution of Rs. 105 lakhs. Now that the Gowtami bridge alone is estimated to cost Rs. 103.53 lakhs the Government of India have been requested to increase their contribution correspondingly.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Sir, is it a fact that the Government of Madras originally opposed the scheme with a view to have a bridge across the Godavari between Kovvur and Rajahmundry by the side of the existing railway bridge, at a lower cost?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, if the scrutiny of the estimates was done by the Public Works Department when the Chief Engineer for the Highways is in charge of the whole works and, if so, why?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I submit that the Government could take the advice of any engineer they like and there is nothing like consulting a P.W.D. Engineer, a Highways Engineer or an Electrical Engineer only.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“Sir, may I know from the Government what is their policy in regard to priority in the construction of bridges as I see that many rivers where water does not flow even once in two or three years have been provided with bridges and while perennial rivers have not been provided with bridges?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I want notice, Sir.”

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Cancellation of assignments of lands made in Tanjore district.

* 86 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact of an enquiry made by the District Collector of Tanjore through the Town Tahsildar on the complaint made by Sri P. Kesavan of Tanjore against some of the political sufferers alleging that they had got assignments of land fraudulently; and

(b) what action has been or is proposed to be taken on the report of the Collector?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) Yes.

“(b) The Government examined the matter and ordered the cancellation of the assignment of lands made in favour of thirteen political sufferers, as they were satisfied that they had not been correctly made.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ இம்மாதிரி சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து தியாகி என்பதாக நிலம் வாங்கிய போலித்தியாகிகளின்மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க சர்க்கார் உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதா ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the point is this, viz., that these assignments are first made and then it is brought to our notice that they are communal lands or tank-bed lands. Sometimes they are also given to people who are not eligible under the rules. For one or other of these reasons the assignments are cancelled.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, has any action been taken against those investigating officers who connived at these fraudulent assignments? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, there are no investigating officers in this matter. The applications for assignments are made and they are scrutinized. Sometimes mistakes do arise here as they arise in other cases also.”

The Kanupur Scheme.

* 87 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Kanupur Scheme for providing irrigation facilities from Pennar river by a canal from Sangam to irrigate upland areas of Nellore taluk was taken up for investigation; and

(b) when the plans and estimates were prepared and at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) In 1947.

“(b) The preliminary plans and estimates were prepared in 1948 but the detailed investigation and the preparation of the estimates have been held up pending a decision regarding the

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execution of the Krishna-Pennar Project, which includes a Kanupur Canal larger in size than the one investigated in 1947 and capable of supplying the lands better."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు స్క్రీముయొక్క అసలు ఎస్టిమేట్లు తయారైనా, పానులు తయారైతే కూడా వాటిని అవరణలో పెట్టకుండా నిలిపి ఉన్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. అటువంటివన్నీ యీ కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు స్క్రీము వెనుకకు త్రోసివేయడం మంచిదికదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ఏమో మీరు చెప్పేది నాకు పరిగా అర్థం కాలేదు.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“నేను చెప్పేది మీకు అర్థంకాకపోతే, మరొకసారి నెమ్మదిగా చెప్పతాను. తెలుగులోనే అర్థం అయ్యేట్లు చెప్పతాను. అదేమిటంటే, ఈ కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ స్క్రీము అవరణ సాధ్యంకాదని కోస్తా కమిటీవారు చెప్పడంవల్ల, యీ స్క్రీము పేరుకో మిగతా చిన్న స్క్రీములు నిలిపివేస్తున్నందువల్ల కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ను త్రోసివేయడం మంచిదికదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ స్క్రీము అవరణ సాధ్యంకాదని కోస్తా కమిటీవారు చెప్పిన సంగతి నాకు తెలియదు. పెద్ద స్క్రీములవల్ల పారించే భూములే చిన్న స్క్రీములు పారించితే వాటిని ప్రస్తుతము అవులులో పెట్టము.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ ఎత్తివేసినవాటిలో కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు అసలు ఎత్తివేయబడినట్లేనా? మరేకూడా బాధ కనిపిస్తున్న దీన్ని ఎత్తివేయడం మంచిదని మీరు భావిస్తున్నారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు ఎత్తివేసినట్లు నాకు తెలియదు.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఇటీవల కోస్తా కమిటీ నివేదిక తయారయిందా కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టును మరల పిప్పకుంటారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ఇదివరకు చెప్పిన జవాబులను బట్టి యీ ప్రశ్నకు జవాబు అనవసరము. నా స్వంత అభిప్రాయము అనవసరము.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“మినిస్టరుగారు సమాధానం ఇవ్వలేదు. కోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు విమిటా మీకు తెలుసునా అని అడిగితే, నాకు తెలియదు అని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పుతున్నారు. కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు వచ్చేందని మంత్రిగారికి యింకను సత్యము ఉన్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“మంత్రిగా ఉన్నను నా సత్యము అనవసరము. ప్రభుత్వము సత్యము అవసరం కావచ్చు.”

Rent reduction in under-tenure estates.

* 88 Q.—**SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Board has instructed that rent reduction need not be applied to the under-tenure estates and darimila (subsequent) inams in Vizianagram Estate (Visakhapatnam district); and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No such instruction has been issued by the Board of Revenue or by any other authority.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ఎస్టేట్లలో భాగములైన ఈ దరిమిల యినాముల విషయంలో ఎస్టేట్లు రద్దుపట్టంలో స్వయంగా నిర్వహించబడని కారణం చేత ఇస్తున్న తగ్గింపు స్వయంగా అమలు జరగటం లేదనీ, కొన్నిచోట్ల ఇస్తున్న యినాం దార్ల చేతను, మరికొన్నిచోట్ల ప్రభుత్వంచేతను వ సూలుచేయబడుతున్న విషయం మీకు తెలుసునా? ఇప్పటికైనా ఈ అనిశ్చయ పరిస్థితిని తొలగించగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“If the hon. Member puts the matter in writing I will examine it.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ 1950-51 లో ఈ దరి మిల యినాముల విషయంలో పట్టా రైతులకు గాకుండా యినాందార్లకే యివ్వాలని ఆర్డరు జారీచేసి ఒక సంవత్సరం పాటు ఈ ఆర్డరును అమలు చేసింది ఈ లోగా యినాందార్లు తమ భూములలో ఎక్కువ భాగం అమ్ముకొనే అవకాశం యిచ్చు రన్న విషయం మీకు తెలుసా? అలా ఎందుకు యివ్వాలివచ్చింది?”

Report of the Special Officer on the improvement of Minor Ports.

* 89 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the nature of action taken on the report of the Special Officer for the investigation of Minor Ports, appointed by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, in so far as it affects

(a) Masulipatnam,

(b) Kakinada, and

(c) Bheemunipatnam?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The question of carrying out improvements to the ports is under the consideration of this Government and the Government of India.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఈ రిపోర్టు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించుతున్నదా, లేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ఈ రిపోర్టును బహిరంగపరచ జూడవని ప్లానింగు కమిటీవారు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియచేసినారు.”

Fixation of minimum prices for tobacco.

* 90 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government for the fixation and enforcement of minimum prices for tobacco in the Guntur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The Government examined the question even as far back as 1941 but the matter was dropped. It was re-examined in 1947. They then considered that internal adjustment between growers and traders would offer a more satisfactory solution than imposition of

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statutory prices from without and constituted an advisory body called 'The Guntur District Tobacco Minimum Prices Fixation Advisory Committee' consisting of the representatives of the tobacco trade and growers for negotiating agreements between them and for fixing minimum as well as fair prices for tobacco. The Collector of Guntur, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Guntur, and a representative of the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee are also members of this Committee. The Committee fixes minimum prices for every season and submits reports to Government."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"ఆత్యా, ఇటీవల పంపదార తెలుగుకు కనీసధర నిర్ణయించినప్పుడు రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయం చేశారు. పుగాకుకు కనీస ధర నిర్ణయించేటప్పుడైనా అలాంటి అన్యాయం జరిగికుండా రైతులయొక్క వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులు వగైరాలను ప్రభుత్వము బాగ్ తగ్గా అంపనావేసి, రైతుకు గిట్టుబాటుయ్యేట్లు పుగాకు ధరలు నిర్ణయిస్తుందా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"No complaint against fixation of minimum price for tobacco has been received by the Government."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—"1947 వ సంవత్సరములో advisory committee ని వేసినపుడు అనాటి మంత్రిగారు ఈ కమిటీని రాత్కాలికంగా వేస్తున్నామని, కమిటీ పనిని పరిశీలించి statutory provisions చేస్తామని హామీయివ్వటం, ఆ విషయాన్ని సూచనప్రాయంగా G.O. లో కొంతవరకు సూచించటం జరిగిన తరువాత ఆ హామీని భంగపరుస్తూ, statutory provisions అవసరము రావనటము సరిగాదని మంత్రిగారు గుర్తిస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"The Price Fixation Committee has not been doing adequate good work and the Government have not yet felt it necessary to put it on a statutory basis."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"May I know from the Hon. Minister the basis on which the minimum prices for tobacco are fixed by the Committee?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Usually the cost of cultivation of tobacco is taken into consideration."

Guntur Tobacco Market Committee.

* 91 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government proposed in 1947 the extension of the activities of the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee to the groundnut crop also and if so, the reasons for delaying and dropping out that proposal?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Yes. Again in December 1951 the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee submitted proposals for including groundnut within its jurisdiction. The growers and traders of groundnut and also the public were consulted on the proposal. It was understood that many of the traders and even the growers and a very large

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section of the public were not in favour of the proposal. The growers for whose benefit alone a regulated market is established, were against the proposal. Further, the Government considered that as there was a lot of work to be done by the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee in regard to tobacco marketing under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, its hands were already full and that if groundnut also was brought within its scope the Committee would be unable to cope with the additional work and thereby the groundnut trade would suffer. The Government, it may be recalled, ordered the introduction of the system of auction sales of tobacco by the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee from 1951 onwards. Being an important scheme, the Committee has to pay special attention to it in order to ensure its success. In the above circumstances, the Government considered that it was inopportune to notify groundnut in respect of the Guntur notified area and therefore postponed the proposal indefinitely."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Tobacco Marketing Committee కి, groundnut market ను యిచ్చినట్లయితే నష్టము కలిగిస్తుందని భావిస్తే groundnut crop కు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఒక committee ని నియమించటానికి ప్రభుత్వం యేమైనా చర్య తీసుకున్నదా? యితర జిల్లాల్లో కూడా ఇటువంటి Marketing Committee లను ఏర్పరచటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Groundnut has been notified in other districts and I know it has been working satisfactorily. But, here the important thing is there has not been enough demand from the growers themselves. Usually a produce is notified when there is a large demand from the producers. If such demand comes from the producers, I think it would be included."

Setting up of a tobacco re-drying plant at Guntur.

* 92 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee requested the State Government for a loan or contribution towards the construction of a building to house a tobacco re-drying plant; and

(b) the action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"(a) Yes. The Guntur Tobacco Market Committee asked in June 1951 for a loan of Rs. 3,10,000 under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act for construction of buildings, etc., for erecting the tobacco re-drying plant in its yard.

"(b) The Committee proposed to purchase the re-drying plant from the Indian Central Tobacco Committee which had decided earlier to establish the plant at Guntur. Owing to

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complaining against the notices sent to them by the Government directing them to vacate from the lands in their possession in the survey field No. 7 in the village of Kottur; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) & (b) A copy of the petition, dated 9th August 1952, from Sri M. Chitrai and 12 others of Kottur village, Madras, addressed to the Collector of Madras, was received by the Government. The land in question has been alienated to the Women's Indian Association for use as a Cancer hospital, clinic, laboratory and museum. The encroachers have been shown alternative sites to which they could shift.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“What was the alternative site? Was any consultation held and was the site satisfactory to the people, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Two survey numbers were shown as alternative sites. Because there were no more petitions, I think, they were satisfied.”

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—“Sir, in view of the fact that a number of evictions under some pretext or other have been brought to the notice of the Government, would the Government make a clear declaration on the floor of the House that under no circumstances the poor dwellers of certain unoccupied lands would be disturbed unless some suitable alternative places are found for them?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“In this case, at any rate, there is no flimsy pretext. It has been given for a very laudable object. Probably some of the people who have been evicted will take advantage of the facilities that are given.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“మద్రాసులో అడయారువద్ద నివసిస్తున్న వారిజనప్రజలకు ప్రస్తుతమున్న స్థానములనుండి వేరే యిల్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు చూపిన ప్రదేశము అడయారుకు కొన్ని మైళ్ల దూరములో వున్నదని ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలుసునా? అడయారుచుట్టూ మండ్లైనా స్థలమున్నది. అట్టిచోటున యిల్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“No, Sir, they are given lands very near the place.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ఎన్ని మైళ్ల దూరములో ఆ భూములు ఇచ్చారో మండ్లిగారు తెలిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“My rough idea is that it would be about a few furlongs.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I ask the Hon. Minister whether he sees from the question and the reply he has given that the petition is dated only 9th August 1952 and that they have complained that they are not satisfied with the notices for eviction.

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That proves that they are not satisfied with any alternative arrangement which the Government claim to have made. So, will the Government go into the question and see that these people are not unnecessarily sent out to long distances? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I accept the very reasonable suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" In view of the fact that the land in question is a Government land, will the Government consider the desirability of the land being used as a common grazing field and threshing ground for the villagers round about? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think the hon. Member is returned from that constituency and therefore he seems to know more about it. I will look into it."

Management of the affairs of the Krishna Co-operative Central Bank, Masulipatnam.

* 95 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a representation from Sri P. Nageswara Rao, Masulipatnam, alleging mismanagement and inviting an enquiry into the affairs of the Krishna Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, and the Bunder Co-operative Societies, Masulipatnam; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on that?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was directed to enquire into the allegations and his report is awaited."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I ask, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that the Joint Registrar who has investigated into the matter has already made a report and whether the Government is considering that report? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Government are really considering the report which has been submitted by the Joint Registrar, but still there are numerous allegations which have to be investigated into."

SRI G. ANJANEYALU :—" ఆధ్య, Masulipatnam Co-operative Central Bank President అనేక సందర్భాలలో తన పార్టీ ప్రజాజనాలారకు, అనేక Co-operative Societiesను రద్దు చేయడానికి ప్రయత్నించడం, Co-operative Registrar విచారించి యెన్నికలు జరిపించారు. ఆ సొసైటీ మరల 38 వ సెక్షను వేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు వృథాఖర్చు చేయించినందుకు సదరు సెక్రటరీ ఛార్జ్ ను సప్టం ప్రభుత్వానికి యిచ్చుటకూర్చి తీర్పు వెప్పినానూడా, ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సప్టం డబ్బుక తోగా సదరు సొసైటీకి అప్పుకూడా యిచ్చలేదు, యిటువంటి సొసైటీలు నేను రుజువు

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చేస్తాను. కాని తన అనుచరులు చాలా సొసైటీలలో డబ్బు కాజేసి లినామీ లాన్ను చూపించినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసికూడా యెందుకు చర్య తీసుకోరు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యేమి చెప్పజాలరు ? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ విచారణ జరిగినప్పటికీ వారిమీద విమ చర్య తీసుకోవాలా వెబుతాను. నేరాలు రుజువైనట్లయితే తీవ్రమైన చర్య తీసుకొంటాము.”

Revision of the salaries of school teachers.

* 96 Q.—**SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI** (on behalf of Sri S. Narayanappa) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received recently from elementary school teachers and aided school teachers regarding revision of their salaries; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This question has already been answered in reply to a similar question put by an hon. Member in July 10, 1952 (starred question No. 67), I shall, however, read out the reply to the question given on the last occasion—

“ The answer is in the affirmative. The Government do not at present find it possible to revise the scales of pay of teachers in view of the heavy commitments involved and the present financial stringency.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the following facts: that the Madras Corporation Council has accepted to give a better scale of pay for the elementary school teachers who are working in that organization and the Government of Madras have been niggardly in refusing the request from the Corporation Council, and later as a *via media* they have accepted 50 per cent of the increase in the scales suggested by the Corporation Council. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member putting a question about elementary school teachers or about the Corporation? ”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ This is about the elementary school teachers and not about the Corporation, Sir. Then, finally, Sir, the Government have not given permission to the Corporation Council to give effect to the increased scales of pay from the date on which the Council passed the resolution but from the date on which the Government Order was passed in their department.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Tenders for the printing of bus passenger tickets.*

9 Q.—**SRI T. VISWANATHAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether and if so when tenders were called for, for the printing of passenger tickets for the State Transport buses; and

(b) what are the firms whose tenders were accepted during the years 1947 to 1952; and what are the rates tendered for by each of the tendering firms and the rates accepted by the Government?

A.—(a) Quotations were invited for printing and supplying tickets for the State Transport from 1949 onwards.

(b) During the period 1947–48 as nationalization of the City Bus Service was not complete, the Department's small requirements of tickets were supplied by different printers at different rates depending on the quality of paper and type of tickets. The rates were approved by the Superintendent, Government Press. The following statement shows the names of the printers and the rate charged by them during the years 1947–48 :—

Year.	Roxy.		Active.	Addison and Company.	Odeon.	Devi.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1947	107	8 0	125	100	...	..
1948	110	0 0	100	115	110	115

When quotations were invited in 1949, Messrs. Golden Press quoted the lowest rate of Rs. 90 for printing and supplying 1,000 ticket blocks of 100 leaves each and the rate was approved by the Superintendent, Government Press.

The rates quoted by the other firms are shown below :—

Printer's name.	Rate per 1,000 block of 100 each.			Conditions stipulated.
(1)	(2)			(3)
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Janatha Press, Triplicane	..	100	0 0	Nil.
Mani & Sons, Madras	..	135	0 0	Nil
Devi Press, Kilpauk	..	92	8 0	Major number of denomination requested, business guarantee for one or two years, if possible.
Fenn Thompson, Vepery	..	125	0 0	Nil
Roxy Press, Vepery	..	100	0 0	Nil.

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Printer's name.	Rate per 1,000 blocks of 100 each.	Conditions stipulated.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A. P.	
Active Printers, Georgetown.	95 0 0	If order is up to 10,000.
	90 0 0	If order is up to 30,000.
	88 9 0	If order is up to 50,000.
	86 0 0	If order is up to 75,000.
	85 0 0	If order is up to 1,00,000.
Odeon Printers, Vepery ..	150 0 0	Nil.
Associated Printers, Mount Road.	95 0 0	Nil.
Royal Printing Works, Mount Road.	90 0 0	Paper not up to the quality specified.
Do.	145 8 0	Do.
Do.	153 8 0	Do.

Subsequently, however, the following firms also agreed to and supplied the tickets at the accepted tender rate, viz., Rs. 90 for 1,000 ticket blocks of 100 leaves each :—

- 1 Messrs. Associated Printers,
- 2 „ Active Printers,
- 3 „ Golden Press,
- 4 „ Roxy Press,
- 5 „ Odeon Press,
- 6 „ Fenn Thompson Company,
- 7 „ Devi Press, and
- 8 „ Janatha Press.

Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.

10 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;

(b) the classes and sections eligible for admission to land colonization co-operative societies.

(c) for whose benefit the Ganapavaram Land Colonization Society in Guntur district was organized and to which community the members belong ;

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- (d) how many of them are landless poor and local residents;
 (e) what is the extent of land assigned to the society and the average holding each member has got;
 (f) whether it is a fact that the land is fit for wet cultivation;
 and
 (g) what are the financial commitments of the Government regarding the society?

A.—(a) A list a of communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department is appended.

(b) Political sufferers; ex-servicemen of the II World War, including I.N.A. personnel who do not possess more than 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land and landless poor persons including Harijans and Backward classes.

(c) The society was organized for the benefit of ten landless poor persons and twenty persons owning small extents of land ranging from 2 to 4 acres each. All the members belong to the Kamma community.

(d) Ten members.

(e) An extent of 360.35 acres of land has been assigned to the society for allotment at about 10 to 12 acres to each member. The lands have not yet been divided and allotted to each member.

(f) Yes.

(g) The financial commitment to Government on account of the scheme are (1) a free grant of Rs. 2,450, and (2) an interest-free loan of Rs. 2,000.

Employment for ex-tappers.

11 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the districtwar figures of population of ex-tappers and their dependents in the Madras State;

(b) the steps so far taken by the Government to provide them with alternative means of livelihood; and

(c) how many ex-tappers in each district have been actually provided with means of livelihood so far, and the rate of their daily earnings?

A.—(a) and first part of clause (c) The population of ex-tappers in each district and the number of ex-tappers provided with alternate employment are given in the Annexure.^b The information regarding their dependents in each district is not available.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 383–386 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on page 386 infra.

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(b) To provide the ex-tappers with alternate employment, Government permitted the tapping of palm juice for the manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis and jaggery manufacturing societies were organized almost throughout the State. In view of the potentialities of palm gur industry to provide work to the ex-tappers, the staff of the Co-operative department have launched a scheme for giving State-wide training to the ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the improved method of production of jaggery and for introducing the industry in the areas where the tappers were not quite familiar with it. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 to be distributed to ex-tappers towards half the cost of gur making implements purchased by them. With a view to enable the ex-tappers who are members of palm jaggery societies to take to dairying as a subsidiary occupation, interest-free loans from Government for the purchase of milch animals were permitted to be given to them. In addition to jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Land Colonization Co-operative Societies, Cottage Industries Societies, Tenants' Co-operative Societies, Labour Contract Societies and other special types of societies, were formed to provide ex-tappers with employment through them. The cultivable waste poramboke and lanka lands are also assigned to the deserving tappers through co-operative societies wherever feasible. They were also trained in hand-spinning and admitted as members of Khadi Development Co-operative Society to enable them to pursue the industry. Steps were also taken to provide work to the ex-tappers in other modes of employment of unskilled workers in industrial concerns as peons, watchmen, etc., in Government and other institutions and as gang coolies, chowkidars, etc.

(c) *Later part of clause (c)* An ex-tapper family consisting of a man, a woman and a boy earns about Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 a day on an average by tapping 25 trees. It is not possible to assess the daily earnings of the ex-tappers in the other modes of employment provided in co-operative societies, such as dairying, contract labour, etc., as they are only of a subsidiary nature.

Ameliorative measures for ex-tappers.

12 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of ex-tappers in Nellore district and their dependents; and

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(b) the ameliorative measures that have been taken by the Government for them?

A.—(a) & (b) The member's attention is invited to the answer to unstarred question No. 11 (previous question).

Medical officers deputed to Hyderabad State.

13 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Medical officers who were deputed by the Government of this State to Hyderabad State after the Police action;

(b) whether they were sent on promotion; and

(c) the number of Harijans, Scheduled Tribes, Christians, Muslims and Backward Classes among them?

A.—(a) to (c) No Medical officer was deputed by this Government to Hyderabad State after the Police action.

Remarks in confidential files of Government servants.

14 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the remarks in personal confidential files of Government servants are communicated to the persons concerned or not?

A.—Adverse remarks which are remediable or explainable by the official concerned are communicated to the Government servants concerned.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.

15. Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any foreign expert in Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, at present;

(b) if so, what is his pay per month including all allowances;

(c) the number of hand-made paper units sanctioned in 1949; and

(d) whether they are reported to be working satisfactorily?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d) The question does not arise.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

* **SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU** :—ఇదివరలో శ్రీ రాజ గోపాలాచారిగారికి విశ్రక్తు అయ్యి వేస్తే, అన్నిటితోపాటు సమాధానాలు కూడా 11-30
యివ్వవలసినవిచ్చిట్టయితే చెప్పలేకపోయినట్లు, వారు దానికి ఆలోచించాలని సమా a.m.
ధానం చెప్పడమనేది వాద్యప్తి తీసుకురావడం జరిగింది. ఆలోచించుతాము అని
చెప్పడమేగాని వాటిమీద యేమిదైనా తీసుకుంటారో తెలియదు. ఇంకను ఇతర భాష
లలోగూడ ప్రశ్నలు వేయటం జరిగింది. వాటిని అన్నిటిని తెలుగు భాషలో అడిగి
నప్పుడు తెలుగులోనే సమాధానాలున్నాయే, సభ్యులకు యింకను ఆ జవాబులమీద
supplementary questions వేయటం అవకాశము ఉండాలదు. గనుక యీ
వద్దతి అనుబంధంపై యింకామీద తెలుగుభాషలో అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు తెలుగులో సమా
ధానాలు యివ్వమని కోరుతున్నాను. యీ వద్దతి యింకామీదట అంగీకరించగోరు
తున్నాను ఈ విషయములో ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు తగిన చర్య తీసుకొనవలెనని కోరు
తున్నాను.”

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM** :—“ I am not sure whether the Hon. the Chief Minister has followed all that has been said. I shall translate it.

“ During the Budget session we made a suggestion to the Government that printed answers might also be circulated in order to enable the Members to put intelligent supplementary questions and thereby save time. The Government said that they would consider the suggestion. Have they given any consideration to it?

“ The second point is this. The List of Questions is printed only in English. The suggestion made is that it may be printed in the regional languages also and circulated so that all the Members may understand the questions. If you look into the practice of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Legislatures, you will find that the questions are printed side by side in English and Hindi.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In this State we have got four regional languages—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.”

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM** :—“ There is only one regional language there. We here are good people and, therefore, we have more languages. The point is whether you, Sir, and the Government will take the necessary steps and whether the Government will make an interim statement about it for the present.”

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI** :—“ The problem of distributing the original answers to be given by the Government to all the Members beforehand just as the original questions are distributed to facilitate supplementary questions was raised some time ago, I remember. I felt great difficulty in appreciating the position because it would be logically followed up immediately with the request that the answers to the supplementary questions also should be known to every Member so that further supplementary questions could be asked. It will become a chain of impossibilities, if I may say so. The main question should be

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kept in mind and all supplementary questions may be left to the spontaneous requirements of the situation at the time when the question is put. That being the main line that my mind followed, I did not think it reasonable to multiply the work of the House during interpellation time to the extent that was desired. If the oral answer that would be given by the Government were to be treated as a written answer, there would be considerable loss in the process. That is what I feel. But I shall give the matter further consideration with my Colleagues and with your assistance we may arrive at a settlement.

"Then the greater problem of translation arises. My Friend suggests that we should translate in the regional languages. They are four in number now—Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu and Tamil. It looks a logical proposition and if it had been raised on a different background, we could have put our heads together and found a solution. When we started this session, I found a very embarrassing situation developing in which practically every question put and every statement made on the other side of this table was in Telugu. It looked as if it was done with a set purpose. I say 'set purpose' because it followed immediately after a declaration in this matter by a well-known political agitator who has also given a statement expressing considerable satisfaction that his friends of the Communist Party have taken up his advice. I think that we should wait for a clearer background."

Messrs. T. Viswanatham and T. Nagi Reddi rose in their seats.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow any discussion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am only going to suggest that the Hon. the Chief Minister can leave off the political background and consider the point. He thinks that there is a political background and that it is a wrong background. If so, let him not also take it up. Two wrongs do not make a right."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Leader of the Opposition cannot have the last word in every matter. I must say that if he earnestly desires that Government and all the Members here should consider the matter in cold light without any political or other misleading background, this is not the time for it. We should wait at least for a few months for this atmosphere to clear up. I hope that in the meantime the monsoon will help us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow any discussion. I suggest to the hon. Member to put it in the form of a non-official resolution. The House can discuss it on a non-official day."

III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

RESOLUTION *re* ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri G. C. Kondayya may move his motion and hon. Members who have given notice of amendments may move their amendments formally."

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SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

This Assembly recommends to the Government to form a Select Committee of the Members of the Assembly to study the principles, methods and procedure of the administrative machinery and to suggest ways and means for ensuring efficiency and economy in public administration in this State.’ ”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I second the Resolution.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ After the word “ principles ” and before the word “ methods ” insert the words “ categories and ranks ”.’ ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ I second the amendment.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ For the words beginning with “ to form a Select Committee ” and ending with the words “ administrative machinery ” substitute the following :—

“ to appoint a committee of the Members of the Madras Legislature to enquire into the principles, methods and procedure on the basis of which the present administration in the State is run.” ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ For the words “ to suggest ” substitute the words “ to eliminate corruption, nepotism and lethargy by suggesting ”.’ ”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ I second the amendment.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ For the words beginning with “ to form ” and ending with “ Assembly ”, substitute the following words :—

“ to appoint a committee of experienced and efficient officials and non-officials.” ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Resolution as well as the amendments are before the House. I call upon Sri G. C. Kondayya to speak.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ ఆధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లునకు యొక్క అవసరాన్ని గురించి ఇక్కడ ఎవరంగా statistics లేనందువలన, administration వివరాలు ఇవ్వడానికి అవకాశము లేదు అనుకొంటాను. అయినప్పటికీ, ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగము ఎలా పనిచేస్తున్నది, ఏయే దిశాబ్ధమెంతలు ఎలా ఉన్నాయి, వివిధ దిశాబ్ధమెంతలుకు ప్రత్యేకించిన డబ్బు నిజముగా ఉపయోగించబడుతున్నదా, లేక దుర్వినియోగము అవు

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తున్నదా అనే విషయాన్ని చూచినట్లయితే, ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము సక్రమముగా నడుచుచుండలేదనే అభిప్రాయమును ప్రజానీకము ముఖ్యముగా సభలోని చాలామంది సభ్యులు అంగీకరిస్తారని అనకతప్పదు. ఉదాహరణకు కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన డిపార్టుమెంటుల గురించి కొంత మనవి చెప్తాను. రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు, లీసుకోండి. ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటు గ్రామదొంగులు మొదలుకొని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రివరకు సంబంధము గలిగియుంటుంది. గ్రామదొంగులు అనగా గ్రామ ముసలబులు, కరణములు, వీరు వారియొక్క పనిని సరిగా నిర్వహిస్తున్నారా? అయితే ఈ వేళ్ళ ఈ గ్రామదొంగులకు ఇచ్చేటటువంటి జీతాలు చూస్తే వాత్రము చాలా తక్కువ. 12 రూపాయలు 13 రూపాయలు జీతము ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇంకా వీరికింద ఉన్నటువంటి పెట్టి, తలారి, వీరికి ఇంకా తక్కువ జీతాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. వాళ్ళకు నిజంగా ఈ జీతాలు ఒక వారానికి కూడా సరిపోవు. కనుక ఈ ఉద్యోగముంటే వాళ్ళు విసుగుపెందుతున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా లిబర్రరీ సుల్తానూదా పరిశీలించుటయి. అక్కడ బోరెడుమంది గుమాస్తాలు, తహశీల్దారు ఉంటారు. ఇటువారి కష్టసుఖాలను గురించి వివ్రెన అర్థీలు పెట్టుకుంటే నెలలు, సంవత్సరాల వరకు ఆవివ్రెనలావు. ఆ ప్రజలు ముట్టమాటికీ ఈ అర్థీను చుట్టూ తిరిగి విసుగుపెందిపోయి యుంటాయి. తరువాత కలెక్టరు అర్థీను తీసుకోండి. వీరు సురక్షములు లిగిన ఆధికారులుగా కంపిసు యుంటారు. ఈ అర్థీసుల్లో ఉన్న ఉద్యోగులు, inefficiency వల్లనే లేక ప్రజలంటే ఒక విధమైన వివగింపువల్లనే అక్కడికి వచ్చిన ప్రజలను ఏ మాత్రము విచారించరు. ప్రజలు పెట్టుకొన్న అర్థీను నూడ పరిశీలించరు. వివ్రెన అర్థీలువస్తే వాటిని సురల డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుకు పంపడం, ఆతను మరల తానీల్దారుకు పంపడం, తురిగిగా ఆది ఎన్నో అర్థీసులు చుట్టుకొని కడకు బుట్ట దాఖలా అయినా అయిపోతుంది, నేక అనుకొన్న ఆశయము నెరవేరదు. ప్రజలు ఎంతో ఆశలు పెట్టుకొని గ్రామాలుండి వీరి దగ్గరకు రావడము. వీరిచుట్టూ తిరిగి ప్రయోజనములేక విసుగుపెంది వెనుకకుపోవడం జరుగుచున్నట్లుంటుంది. ఈ కలెక్టరు అర్థీనుపైన మరల ఇంకొక రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు ఉన్నది. గత 50 సంవత్సరములుగా కాంగ్రెసు వాడులంతా ఈ రెవిన్యూబోర్డు దండుగని, దీనికి వృధాగా లక్షలకోలాది డబ్బు ఖర్చుఅగుచున్నదని, కాంగ్రెసు అధికారములోకి వచ్చిన తరువాత తప్పకుండా ఈ రెవిన్యూ బోర్డును తీసివేస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని ఈ మధ్యన ప్రధాన మంత్రి రెవిన్యూ బోర్డుయొక్క అవసరము చాలా ఉన్నదని చెప్పారు. కాక అటువంటి అవసర మేమున్నదో అర్థముకాకండా యున్నది. జిల్లా పరిశీలకులన్ని కలెక్టర్లు పరిశీలిస్తున్నారు, వీరిపైన గవర్నరు మెంబరు ఉండి నేడొంది. అలాంటిప్పుడు యీ రెవిన్యూ బోర్డుయొక్క అవసరము తలెయదు. ప్రజలను తేలెట్టించి, వారు మద్రాసుకువచ్చి డబ్బును నెలలచేసుకొనుటకీ ఈ రెవిన్యూ బోర్డును నియమించి దీనికి అసీలు అధికారము ఇవ్వడంతప్ప అంతకంటే మరేమిలేదు. రెవిన్యూ మినిస్టరు ఉండి, ఆతని క్రింద సెక్రటరీ ఆఫ్, అండర్ సెక్రటరీ ఆఫ్, అసిస్టెంటు సెక్రటరీ ఆఫ్ ఇంతమంది అర్థీసర్లుగల ఒక సెక్రటరీయట్ డిపార్టుమెంటు కలెక్టర్ల పనిని సూపర్ వైజ్ చేస్తూ యుండగా, వీరి మధ్య రెవిన్యూబోర్డు ఎందుకొండవరకా అర్థంకావడంలేదు. రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు ఇప్పుడు చేస్తున్న పని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి అతని క్రిందవున్న ఈ సెక్రటరీయట్ డిపార్టుమెంటు సులభముగా చేయవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగా ప్రస్తుతము రెవిన్యూ బోర్డుకు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్న లక్షలాది డబ్బు మిగిలిపోగలదు. తరువాత డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టర్ అర్థీను అనుసరించుకూడా అటువంటి అవసరమైనదే. తానీల్దారు చేసే పనిని కలెక్టరు direct గా supervise చేయవచ్చును. ఈ డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు చేసేదిమిలేదు. తానీల్దారునుండి వచ్చే కాగితాలన్నీ, ముద్ర వేసి కలెక్టరుకు పంపడం తప్ప వీరు చిన్న

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దేమిలేదు. దీనివల్ల అనవసరమైన ఆలస్యము ఆశ్రయము యుండుంది. అంతేగాక, ప్రజల అర్జీలు విషయమై మరల ఈ డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసు చుట్టూగూడ తిరగవలసి యుండుంది. కనుక ఈ ఆఫీసు ఒక ముదవేసేది తప్పితే దీనివల్ల మరేమి ప్రయోజనం లేదు. ఇంక పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంటు లీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, రోజు రోజుకు పోలీసు సిబ్బంది పెరిగిపోతున్నది, పోలీసు స్టేషన్లు కూడా పెరుగుతున్నాయి కాని crimes విమీ తక్కువకాలేదు. ఇంకా ఎక్కువ అగుచున్నాయి. ఎక్కడచూచిన అరాచకాలు, పోరాటాలు ప్రబలుచున్నవి. ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఒక సబ్ ఇన్స్పెక్టరు ఉంటాడు. అదైన సర్కిల్ ఇన్స్పెక్టరు ఉంటాడు. ఇది సరే, ఇట్లా అధికారి అయిన D.S.P. కాకుండా, మరల Dy.S.P. అనే ఆఫీసరు ఉంటారు. ఈ పోస్టు అనవసరము. మరల ఈ Dy.S.P. చుట్టూ ప్రజలు తిరిగి, లంచాలు విమీన ఈయవలసివస్తే ఈయనకుగూడ కొంచెము లంచము ఇచ్చుటకే ఈ ఉద్యోగం ఉండని రోస్తున్నదిగాని మరేమి ప్రయోజనము కనబడదు. పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లన్నా సైక్లముగా లేవు విధులు నెరవేరుస్తారా అంటే అదీ లేదు. సామాన్య ప్రజలు రక్షణ కొరకు వెళ్లివట్లయితే ఇది civil కేసు మాకు సంబంధములేదు, అంటారు. వార్లడగ్లరకు పోతే ఇంకొక డిపార్టుమెంటు దగ్గరకు పోవుంటారు. భనికులకు మాత్రము పోలీసు వారు తగిన సహాయము, రక్షణ ఇస్తూయింటారు. న్యాయము, ఆన్యాయము విచారించకుండా భనికవర్గము వారికి మాత్రము సహాయము రక్షణ ఇస్తూయింటారు. ఇంకా P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటు చూచినట్లయిన ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన డిపార్టుమెంటు. ఇది ప్రజలకు ముఖ్యమైనది అంటే వ్యవసాయమునకు సంబంధించినటువంటిది. దీనిలో Special Food Production Officer అని Special Engineer అని అనేకమంది officers, అనేక branches ఉన్నవి. Budget లో దీనికొరకు కోట్లకొలది రూపాయలు కేటాయిస్తూయింటారు. నిజంగా ఈ డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు, ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేయ వలసిన పనులకు ఉపయోగపడుతున్నదా అంటే, డిప్యూటీ ఎక్కువగా administration కి ఖర్చు చేయబడుతున్నదని స్పష్టమవుతుంది. వ్యవ సాయానికి ఉపయోగపడే పనులనుగురించి శ్రద్ధవహించడంలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు మా constituency లో ఆనంత సారకు చెరువు దానికి repairs లేక నీళ్లన్నీ వృధాగా పోతున్నవి. అది సరిచేసినట్లయితే ఆ నీరుతో ఒక రి వండల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగువుతుంది. ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటు విమీచేస్తున్న కో తెలియడంలేదు. కలెక్టర్లకో చెప్పుకొంటే మాకు సంబంధములేదు, అంటారు. ఇంజనీరు కూడా మాకు తెలియదు అంటారు. అంటే, ఆ చెరువులకు supervise చేసే దిక్కుకూడా లేదన్నమాట. ఈ చెరువులు రివేర్ చేసే చాథ్యర ఎవరికి లేదన్నమాట. కనుక ఈ Engineering department కూడ ఉపయోగంలేదు. వృధాగా డబ్బు మాత్రము administration కొరకు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నది. ఇంక Forest department చూసి నట్లయితే, గ్రామాలలో పశువులు మేతకొరకై అటు ఇటు మెదలకుండా నిర్బంధిస్తున్నారు. అన్ని విషయాలలోను ఈ Forest ఉద్యోగులు లంచాలు లీసుకొంటూ పీడప్రజలను చాలా కష్టపెడుతూ యుంటారు. వండలకొలది ఎకరాల భూమిని, పశువులను మేపుకొనేందుకు వీలులేకుండా forest గా declare చేసినారు. దీనివల్ల గ్రామస్తులకు చాలా కష్టముగాయిండుంది. Forest officers ఎక్కడో 60, 70 మైళ్ల దూరములో ఉంటారు. వార్లకు forests లో ఉండే పరిస్థితులు. సరిగా తెలియవు. ఈ విధంగా Forest department యున్నది. అదే విధంగానే Labour department ఉన్నది. కార్మికుల చాగోగులను విచారించి ఎట్టి పగాదాలు లేకుండా వారికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసేందుకు ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటు వెట్టారు. కాని, వీరు

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తగాదాలను తీసుకువచ్చేందుకే తోడ్పడుతున్నారు అని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఉదాహరణకు 1948 సం||లో నెల్లూరు బస్ కార్మికులకు యజమానులకు తగాదావచ్చినప్పుడు ఆ adjudication తీర్పును అమలుజరపడానికి ఈ department లో ఎవరూకూడ బాధ్యత వహించలేదు. ఈ ఉత్తరపులను బస్సు యజమానులు తిరస్కరిస్తున్నారని, వీరు ఇది చూచి చూడనట్లు పలకకుండా ఊరకున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా కార్మికులకు ఉపయోగపడనటువంటి ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఎందుకో తెలియడం లేదు. అదే విధంగా local boards గురించి ఆలోచించినట్లైతే, గ్రామాలలో ఉన్న పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు చాలా దండుగ. ప్రజల డబ్బు అంతయు ఈ పంచాయితీ బోర్డుల administration కే వినియోగింపబడుతున్నది. ప్రజలచేత పన్నులు వసూలు చేయించుకొని దానిని ఆ పంచాయితీ బోర్డు యొక్క సిబ్బందికే ఎక్కువగా వినియోగిస్తూ ఉంటారు. ఉదాహరణకు, ఆత్మహారు టౌను తీసుకుంటే, అది Major Panchayat. దాంట్లో 9 వేల రూపాయలు ఆదాయమువస్తే, 6 వేల రూపాయలు ఆక్రమణ ఉంటే, ఒక executive officer కు, ఒక Deputy Panchayat Officer కు, వార్డ్ staff కు జీతాలు, maintenance కొరకు ఖర్చు చేస్తారు. వచ్చే 9 వేల రూపాయలలోను, 6, 7 వేల రూపాయలు ఈ విధంగా ఖర్చు కే వినియోగిస్తే, ఇంక మిగతా 2, 3 వేల రూపాయలలో గ్రామములో ప్రజలకు వివిధ సౌకర్యాలు కలుగ జేయగలరో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ఏదో పేరుకుగాను, 1, 2 రోడ్లు సురక్షితము లేక వీధులలో కొన్ని లాంఛన్లు వెలిగించడం తప్పితే వీరు ప్రజలకు చేసే సహాయము వేరే విమి కనపడదు. గ్రామాభివృద్ధికిగాను నియమించబడిన ఈ పంచాయితీ బోర్డులు, ప్రజల దుడ్డు దండుగ చేయడానికి ఉక్కువి. అంతేగాని గ్రామాలకు చెప్పుకో తగినంత సౌకర్యాలు ఏవీ కలుగజేయడడంలేదు. అదే విధంగా Welfare department ఉన్నది. ఈ Welfare department వారు విమి చేస్తున్నారో వీరి బాధ్యతలేమా, అధికారాలేమా, ఎవరికి తెలియదు. వీరు చేయవలసిన functions ఏమా ప్రజలకు తెలియదు. వీరుచేసేవంతా విమిటంటే ఒక అర డజను మంది అఫీసులో కూర్చొని typewriters ముందు పెట్టుకొని ఏమా టైప్ చేస్తూయుంటారు. కాని వీరు ప్రత్యక్షంగాచేసే పనులేమా తెలియదు. వీరికి అధికారాలుగూడ ఏమున్నట్లు తోచదు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక గ్రామంలో హరిజనులకు భావి కట్టించాలంటే, ఈ Welfare department కు దానిని sanction చేసేందుకు శక్తిలేదు. అది రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు చేయాలి. అది అంత మాత్రముతో సరిపాడు. మళ్లీ Supervisor చూడవలసియుంటుంది. ఇదంతా ఆయిన తరువాత జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు పోవలసియుంటుంది. ఇదంతా అయ్యేచాటికి 7 మాసాలు అవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా ఏ పని చేయవలసినప్పటికీ ఇంత మందిద్వారా చేయవలసియుంటుంది. ఇటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ Welfare department ప్రజలకు ఏ రీతిగా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నదో అర్థముకాదు. అదే విధంగానే settlement officers అనే కొత్త అఫీసర్లు తయారగుచున్నారు. నా అనుభవములో M.L.A. గా నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు, వీరినుండి విమి ప్రయోజనములేదు. ఇవన్నీ అనవసరమైపోవటంతో ఉద్యోగాలు అని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. వృధాగా వీటన్నింటికీ దుడ్డు దండుగ చేస్తున్నారు. కలెక్టర్లకే అన్ని హక్కులు, అధికారాలు ఉండినప్పుడు, మరల ఈ settlement officers ను ఎందుకు నియమించవలసో అర్థముకాలేదు. ఇదంతా ప్రభుత్వపు దుడ్డును వృధా చేయుటకు తప్ప ప్రజలకు విమి ఉపయోగపడదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇంక Education department గురించి కొంత ఆలోచించినట్లైతే, హైస్కూల్లలో Headmasters ను appoint చేసేందుకుగూడ ఏవేవో విధానాలుపెట్టి, G.O. లుచేసి చిక్కులు కలుగచేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక విషయము చెప్పుతున్నాను.

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“విద్యా విధానంలో చాలా లోటుపాట్లు కనుపిస్తున్నాయి. విద్యార్థులకు 11-50
సకలముగా పాఠాలు తెప్పబడుతున్నాయా? వారికిచ్చే తరగతి ఎలావుంది అనే విషయాల గురించి ఆలోచించే నాధుడే కనుపించుటలేదు. మా ఆత్మకూరు హైస్కూలు విషయం ఈ సందర్భంలో ఉదాహరణగా మనవి చేస్తాను. గత మూడు మాసాలనుంచి ఆ స్కూలుకు హడాస్టర్ లేడు. కొత్త హడాస్టర్ ను వెంటనే నియమించుటకు బోర్డువారు పూనుకోలేదు. హడాస్టర్ నియామక విషయంలో కూడా ఎంతో తలంపుంది. ఒక షేప్ తయారు చేయబడాలి. ఆ షేప్ లోనుంచి ఒకరిని హడాస్టరుగా డిస్టిక్టుబోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంటుగారు, విద్యాశాఖోద్యోగి ఎన్నుకోవాలి. ఈ కర్తవ్యం బరిగెనేగాని హడాస్టర్ నియామకంకాదు. గత మూడు మాసాలనుంచి హడాస్టర్ లేడు. ఇక S.S.L.C. పరీక్షలకు గడువు మూడు మాసాలు మాత్రమేవుంది. ఈ తక్కువ కాలంలో S.S.L.C. కోర్స్ పూర్తిచేయడం ఎలా సాధ్యపడుతుంది? విద్యార్థులకు శిక్షణ ఎలా లభిస్తుంది? వారు పరీక్షలో కృతార్థులు కావటానికి ఆస్కారం ఎక్కడుంది? ఈ విషయాల ప్రసక్తి ఉపాధ్యాయులకుగాని, అధికారులకుగాని పట్టదు. ఈ పరీక్షలు మారాలి.

“ఇక వ్యవసాయశాఖ విషయం గమనించండి. న్యాయానికి యీ శాఖకు ప్రాధాన్యత యివ్వబడవలసి ఉంది. కాని రైతులకు దీనివల్ల ఆగించిన ఫలితాలు కల్గుటలేదు. సకాలంలో వారు విత్తనాలను, పనిముట్లను రైతులకివ్వరు. ఋతువు ఆఖరి సమయంలో విత్తనాలిస్తామంటారు. అసరికి సన్నకారు రైతుకు విత్తనం అవసరమే ఉండదు. కొనే స్థిమతకూడ ఆతనికుండదు. డిపోలో విత్తనాలు మూలుగుతూ ఉంటాయి. వీ పెద్ద బూస్సామా విత్తనాల పేరు మీదుగా వాటిని కొని బ్లాక్ మార్కెట్ లో విక్రయిస్తాడు. ఈ ఆర్థికపీత విధానాలకు అంత్యమెప్పుడో తెలియడంలేదు. అధికారశోత్పత్తి సాధనకు ఇవేనా అనుసరించవలసిన మార్గాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. పనువైద్య శాఖగూడా యిలాగే పనిచేస్తోంది. నామమాత్రంగా చికిత్సా కేంద్రాలు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తారు. వాటిలో మందులుండవు. ఈ కేంద్రాలైనా లాబాకాకు ఒక్కటి చొప్పునే ఉంటాయి. ఉదాహరణకు మా ఆత్మకూరు హాస్పిటలు విషయం చూడండి. ఆ లాబాకాలో 190 గ్రామాలన్నాయి. ఫలకు 30 గ్రామాలు చూచినా లాబాకాలోని గ్రామాలన్నిటినీ చూడటానికి ఎంత కాలంపడుతుందో ఆలోచించండి. ఈ మధ్యన ఒక పబ్లిక్ పశువులకు దొమ్మ రోగం వచ్చింది. ఆ విషయం వెటర్నరీ డాక్టరుగారికి తెలియజేశాం. కాని ఆయన దగ్గర మందులులేవు. మద్రాసునుంచి మందులు తెప్పించాలన్నారు. అది వచ్చేసరికి 15 రోజులు పట్టింది. ఈ మధ్య కాలంలో 50 పశువులు వనిపోయినాయి.

“ఇక వైద్య విషయం గమనించండి. ఆత్మకూర్ హాస్పిటల్ కు 1,500 రూపాయలు మందులకుగాను యిస్తారు. అంటే రోగుల నిమిత్తం రోజులకు రూ 4-5-0 లు ఖర్చు అవుతుందన్నమాట. హాస్పిటల్ కు దాదాపు రోజుకు 70 మంది రోగులు వస్తారు. అంటే ఒక్కొక్క రోగికి రోజుకు సరిగా యివ్వదలిస్తే దామాషాన ఒక అణా మందు ఇవ్వాలి. ఇది ఎంత ఘనవైద్యమో ఆలోచించండి. ఈ కొద్దిపాటి మందులను రోగులకిచ్చే నిమిత్తం డాక్టరు, మర్నెనాని, నర్సు, కాంపౌండరు మొదలైనవారు ఉండాలి. వీరి నిమిత్తమే రోజుకు రూ 16-8-0 లు వెచ్చింపబడుతోంది. రూ 4-5-0 లు రోగులకు రోజుకు కుంచియివ్వటానికి రూ 16-8-0 లు ఇచ్చి సిబ్బందిని ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలోని విజ్ఞతను సభ్యులే గుర్తించాలి. ప్రజాసామాన్యంలో నిస్పృహ, నిరాశ, నానాటికి పెరిగిపోతున్నాయి.

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[6th November 1952]

లంచగొండితనం ఎక్కడ చూచిన తాండవిస్తోంది. ముఖ్యంగా ట్రామానికి గురియైన వేద రైతుల విషయమే లీసుకోండి. లాన్స్ తహశీల్దార్‌కు, ఇతర ఉద్యోగులకు మెక్మెంటేజీనేషన్‌ని వసూలుకావు. 500 రూపాయల ఆస్తుకు 100 రూపాయలవరకు లంచమివ్వాలి. లంచమివ్వనిదే తన ఆప్టికేజ్ శాంక్షనేకాదు. సర్టిఫైడ్ లాన్స్ విషయంలోకూడా ఇట్లాంటి ఆన్యాయాలే జరుగుతున్నాయి. దిసంగడవక ఆకలితో ఆలమటిస్తున్న టూథార్తులనుంచి డబ్బు గుంజడం సైపాచిక వృత్తికూడా కాదో గమనించండి. ఇచ్చే వండ్ రెండు వందలలోనో సగభాగంలో గవర్నమెంటు దగ్గర్నుంచి మైల్ కోనుకోవాలి. మిగతా రొట్టెలలో ఆస్తులీసుకోన్నవానికి మిగలేది బతుకు కొద్ది. ఈ ఆస్తుల విషయంలోకూడా ఎన్నో అభ్యంతరాలు ఎదుర్కోవలసి వస్తోంది. ముససబు అస్తిపున్నట్లు రికమెండ్ చేయాలి. రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్ అంగీకరించాలి. తహశీల్దార్, ఆ సై ఉద్యోగులు దానిని ఆమోదించాలి. ఈ అస్తి ఘట్టాలలోను ముడుపులు చెల్లించుకోవాలి. డబ్బు చెల్లించినవారికే వీ పదిహేను రోజుల్లోనో, వారంలోనో, వివరాలు తెలిపినా తెలుపకపోయినా ఆప్టిస్తారు. లంచమివ్వనివాని అర్హికి ఆతిథి వుండదు. 6 నెలలపాటు అఫీసులనుట్టూ తిరిగి తిరిగి ఆఖరుకు ఆశ నిరాశ చేసుకుంటాడు.

“జుక P.W.D. విషయం చూడండి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు దానిని తనద్వితీయ శత్రువుగా అభివర్ణించారు. మొత్తంమీద ఈ శాఖ రైతాంగానికి శత్రువుగా తయారైందనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. ఇంజనీర్ల వాటాలు నిర్ణయమైతే కాని ఏ పనికి ఎవ్వరూ పట్టవు. చెరువులు కట్టలుతెగి నీరు వృథా అయిపోతూవుంటే ఇంజనీర్లకు ఏమవుతున్నట్లయినా ఉండదు. రైతులు లంచా విచ్చుకోలేని కారణంచేత అనేక చెరువులు, జలాధారాలు మరమ్మతులు లేక ఆధ్వార్య పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నాయి. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు లంచగొండితనం రూపుమాపుతామని ఎంతగట్టిగా చెప్పినా అది ఆచరణలో పెట్టబడడంలేదు. ఇంజనీర్ల బలియాలగు కంట్రాక్టర్లచేతులలోకిలుబొమ్మై పోతున్నారు. జరివే మరమ్మత్తులైనా దృఢమైనవిగా ఉండవు. చెరువులలో నీరు నిలువజేయుటకు పెట్టిన తలుపులు తెరిచేయినా అధికారులు శ్రద్ధలేసుకోవడంలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు మోపాడు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం లీసుకోండి. ఇది నెల్లూరుకు 60 మైళ్లదూరంలో వుంది, పెన్నలో నుంచి దీనికి నీరురావాలి. పెన్న పొంగి నీరు పొర్లిపోతున్నా ఈ చెరువు సంపటానికి అధికారులు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోరు. పెన్న కాలవల విషయంలోకూడా ఇదే విధంగా వుంది. నీరు పుష్కలంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు దానిని నిలువచేయటానికి వారు ప్రయత్నించరు. వారి వీలునుచూచుకొని కాలువలకు, ఇతర చెరువులకు నీరు వంపటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తారు. ఈలోగా నీరు తగ్గిపోవచ్చు కూడా. అయ్యివా రొచ్చేదాకా అమావాశ్య అగమ్య. కరువు కాటకాలతో ఆలమటిస్తున్న ప్రజలకు అండదండగా వుండని అధికారులు ఉండినా లేకపోయినా ఒకటే.

“ఘామిలేని వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు బంజరుఘాము లివ్వడంలో ఎంతో ఆన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. అనేక సందర్భాలలో వేదవారి కేరీటు ఉన్న ఘాములు ఉద్ద ఘాన్యాములు తమపరం చేసుకుంటున్నారు. ఒక ఆసామీకి మా జిల్లాలో ఒకటిన్నర ఎకరాలు మొట్టమొదట మంజూరుచేయబడింది. క్రింది ఉద్యోగస్తులందరూ అతనికి ఘామిని గ్రాంటుచేశారు. అతనికి పోటీ వచ్చిన ఒక పెద్ద ఘాన్యామి మద్రాస్ వచ్చి బోర్డు ఆఫ్ రెవిన్యూవారిని మంచిచేసుకొని ఆ ఘామిని తనకు యిచ్చునట్లు చేసుకోగలిగాడు. వేదరైతు మద్రాస్ రాలేడు. వచ్చినా అధికారులను మెప్పించి వారి అదరాధిమానాలను సంపాదించలేడు. ఇది నేటి పరిస్థితి.

6th November 1952] [Sri G. C. Kondayya]

ఈ విషయమై ఎస్. జి. ఓ. లండవచ్చు. కాని ఈ అధ్యంతరాలను అధిగమించేకత్తి అధికారులకు వుంది. లంచగొండితనం ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో తగ్గనిదే ప్రజలు గుఱు పడరు. ఇలా విమర్శించానంటే నేను ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులందరిని మొత్తంగా విమర్శింస్తున్నానని భావించరాదు. వారిలో మంచివారు, సత్ప్రవర్తన గలవారు లేరని నేననను. కాని హెచ్చుమంది లంచగొండులున్న వాతావరణంలో వారుంటారు. అందువల్లనే అందరిపై గూడా ఈ నేరం మోపవలసివస్తోంది. కూడుకు గుడ్డుకు సరిపోని వేత నాన్ని తీసుకొనే చిన్న ఉద్యోగులు లంచాలు వుచ్చుకొంటారంటే ఆశ్చర్యపడవలసిన పనేమీలేదు. లంచగొండితనం తగ్గలంటే వారి జీతాలు పెంపుచేయాలి. వేలకువేలు జీతాలు వుచ్చుకొంటున్న వారి జీతాలు తగ్గించాలి.

“ప్రస్తుతము మన ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానములో యీ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు అవలంబిస్తున్న లంచగొండితనము చెప్ప నలవిలేకుండా యున్నది. ఓటిమవారి పరిపాలన ఉన్నప్పుడు గూడా యింత విపరీతముగా ఉన్నట్టులేదు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలన వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రతి ఉద్యోగస్థుడున్న, చిన్నవారి దగ్గరనుంచి పెద్దవారివరకు లంచములు తీసుకొననిది ప్రజలకు పనులు జరుగడములేదు. గ్రామాలలో పేదరైతాంగము వారి వారి పనులొరకు వి పనితైనను పిటిషను పెట్టుకుంటే, ఆ పిటిషను విమోచిస్తే, ఆతిగతి ఉండదు. ఒక వేళ దానికి సంబంధించిన అధీమకు కల్లగా వారిని వివారిం చే దిక్కు ఉండడములేదు. ఉద్యోగ వ్యవహారములలో ప్రజలకు వివిధమైన సహాయము కలగడము లేదు. ఒకరైత తనకుగాని, గవర్నమెంటుకుగాని, రెవిన్యూ బోర్డుకుగాని ఒక పిటిషను పెట్టుకున్నట్లయితే, ఆ పిటిషను కలెక్టరుకు పంపుతారు. కలెక్టరు తహశీలు దారుకు పంపుతాడు. అక్కడినుంచి, రెవిన్యూ యిన్స్పెక్టరు వద్దకు వస్తుంది. రెవిన్యూ యిన్స్పెక్టరు గ్రామమునకు వచ్చి నీ పని చేస్తాను, విమి యిస్తావు అని అడుగగా ఆ రైతు యివ్వలేని స్థితిలో ఉంటే, ఆ రైత ఆ పిటిషను సంగతే బయటికి రాదు. అలాగే యితర డిపార్టుమెంటులలో గూడ ఈలాంటివి ఎక్కు జరుగు చున్నవి. పూర్వపు పరిపాలనలో కన్న యీనాడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగుల సంఖ్యను అపరిమితముగా పెంచినది. ఇదివరకు ఒకగుమస్తా చేనేటుటుపంటి పని ఇచ్చుడు నలుగురు, అయిదుగురు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందిని హెచ్చుచేయడమువల్ల పనులు జరగకపోయినను, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయము అనవసరంగా ఖర్చు అగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వములో ఉన్న యీ civil servants లంచగొండితనమును ఎక్కువగా అవలం బిస్తున్నారనేది ప్రజలకు అందరికి తెలిసినవిషయమే. ఈ విషయము లన్నియు పరిశీలన చేయవలసినవాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమువారిపై యున్నది.

“ఇంకొక విషయము చెప్పదలచినాను. Forest department విషయములో ఒక ఉదాహరణ యిస్తున్నాను. యీనాడు ఒక గ్రామములో ఒక రైతుకు నూరు గళు వులు ఉండినప్పుడు అతనికి permit యీబై పశువులకే ఉన్నప్పుడు మిగతా యీబై పశువులు forest guard కున్నా, రేంజరుకున్నా లంచములు యివ్వనియెడల, ఆ పశు వులను అడవులలో మేపుకొననివ్వకుండా అటంకము చేస్తున్నారు. రైతులలో అనేక మంది యీరోజులలో దీదవారు ఉంటున్నారు. ధనికవర్గమునకుపెందిన రైతాంగము యీ లంచములుపెట్టి, వారి పశువులను కొన్ని సమయములలో permit లేకుండాగూడా మేపుకుంటున్నారు. దీద రైతాంగమునకు యీ విషయములో చోటే లేకుండా యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ G.O. ను వ్యాసుచేనే ఉద్దేశ్యము రైతులకు ఉప యోగముగా ఉన్నన, దానిని అవరణలో పెట్టేటప్పుడు యీ forest ఉద్యోగస్థులు యింకొక విధముగా సంచరించుచున్నారు. యీ విషయము కనుక్కునేవారు లేనే లేరు.

12 noon.

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[6th November 1952]

“ఇంకను రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆటుండ్నివ్వండి. Agricultural department విషయముచూడండి. గవర్నమెంటువారు బండి పట్టాలు వగైరా, యిసుప పరికరములు ఎరువు మొదలగునవి వ్యవసాయమునకుగాను సప్లయ్ చేయమని Agricultural Demonstrator కు యివ్వగా, అవిసరిగా సప్లయ్ కాక, ధనికవర్గపు రైతులకే ముందుగా అందుబాటుగుచున్నది.

“ఈ విధముగా ప్రతి డిపార్టుమెంటులో, గుమాస్తా మొదలుకొని పై ఆఫీసరువరకు లంఘనము, అవిసీతి, అవలంబించడమువల్ల, ప్రజలకు యీ ప్రభుత్వముపైన నమ్మకము పోయింది. అందువలన ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సక్రమ మార్గములో పెట్టినదే, యీ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలయొక్క నమ్మకముపొందలేదు. పోయిన జనరల్ ఎన్నికలలో ప్రభుత్వము సంపాదించిన ఓట్లలోనే తెలియజేస్తున్నది. ఇందుకు గాను ప్రస్తుతము ఆమలులో ఉన్న యీ ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము సరిదిద్దటకు ఒక సెలెక్టు కమిటీని వేయించి, అన్ని విషయములు తీర్మానముగా పరిశీలన చేసి అనవసరమైన staff ను తగ్గించి, ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనావిధానము బాగుచేస్తారని నమ్మకముతో యీ resolution ను సేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I am sure the hon. Member has said very important things. As he really intends that I should follow his speech and as I understand that he knows English, will he give me a gist of his speech in English?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I think the House wants to discuss this Resolution the whole of to-day. Is that the idea?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The hon. Member has made such a long speech, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The House wants to discuss this Resolution the whole of to-day. Is that so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“There is no time-limit.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“There is no hard and fast rule, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If it is the desire of the House to discuss this Resolution the whole of to-day, I have no objection.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Sir, this is an important Resolution and the whole Government will be brought under review.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Because it is practically a Resolution to replace the permanent service as well as the political Government.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“It will give us an opportunity to tell the Government what they will have to do.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It may be so, or it may not be so. But it depends on hon. Members. But the

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hon. Member who moved the Resolution has spoken for long and, as I am told that he knows English, I make this request to him to give a gist of his speech in English."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" I will give the gist of my speech in English, but not now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not fixing any time-limit."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" After half an hour, you may draw the attention of hon. Members to the time-limit."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That rule is known to every Member."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will give you the assurance that I will not transgress the half an hour rule, because I do not feel inclined to make a protracted speech being unwell. Anyway, I have a few suggestions to make about this resolution. I am sure that the Government will give due consideration to the sentiments and thoughts expressed in this resolution so that the administrative machinery of the Government may be made more efficient and more economical. There is no doubt whatever that the present administrative machinery is lopsided and top-heavy and is far from efficient. Of course, we had been given promises that the administrative machinery would be made far more efficient, it being granted that it was not very efficient. The particular machinery that we have inherited is the British bureaucratic machinery which revels in files and redtape, the length of it being interminable. But after the present Ministry took over, we were told that there would be considerable change and there would be some sort of catalytic process and more efficiency. But nothing spectacular has happened yet except that files continue and more files continue. My submission to this House is that this kind of bureaucratic administration where only files are rife but things do not get done must be eliminated and some kind of quicker machinery which would be more useful and active should be substituted. For that purpose, we must make an investigation as to how things should be done. One of the objects of the resolution is to find out the ways and means by the appointment of an expert committee or otherwise to promote efficiency in administration. As it is, one need hardly say that at present one is simply lost in the departmental redtape. Suppose a particular request is made at the lowest level of the administrative unit, it has to ascend by slow spirals and reach the Minister concerned before any final decision is taken. It goes from the Revenue Inspector to the Tahsildar. From the Tahsildar, it takes its course to the Sub-Collector and Collector. Its sojourn may be long in the Collectorate, because there are more files and more clerks there (clerks A, B, C, D, E, etc.). It gets locked up there for some time. Then it goes to the Secretariat through the Board of Revenue, and ultimately probably reaches the Minister concerned, who considers the file as a human problem, because every file is a human problem. Then he comes to a decision. The

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human being concerned may vanish by that time. It is a tedious process if the file is to go from the village karnam or the Revenue Inspector up to the Minister. So, we must have some far more efficient way of doing things for quicker disposal. We must remember that justice delayed is justice denied. Similarly administrative remedies and reliefs, if they are delayed, are virtually denied for all practical purposes. So, we must devise some method by which we can dispose of things more quickly than at present. For that purpose, we must certainly conduct an investigation into the methods of the administrative organ now functioning so that we may know how to realign or reshape it to achieve our objective of quicker administrative action.

" I shall now give an illustration of the working of the present administrative machinery. I have come across an instance of how the various departments are working in such splendid isolation that one department goes on deciding one thing, then the whole course has to be gone through in another department, and after the two departments have considered the matter, ultimately a decision is taken after a long time on, perhaps, a most trifling thing. I was given to understand by a particular friend of mine—it is not proper for me to disclose his name—that under the firka development scheme, a particular road was sought to be constructed and for the purpose of that construction, a tree had to be cut. The Firka Development Officer made a recommendation through his superior officers that a particular tree had to be cut because, fortunately or unfortunately, that tree happened to be on a Government land. After the file went through all the Firka Development Officers, it was made over to the Public Works Department, because the tree being on Government land, what exactly was its value and what the cost of cutting it was, had to be estimated by that Department. So, the matter then went to the Engineering Department and all the people of that Department had their say as to the cost of the tree and all that. Meanwhile two years elapsed. The people had by then constructed the rest of the pathway through private lands. Thus, this tree which stood on a Government land held up the construction of the road, till at last some energetic Sub-Collector or so said, 'Cut the tree right or wrong and then let us wait for some other Government servant to kick up a row with us and let us answer him that the tree has been cut for a right purpose.' This is the way in which things take place because of the redtape. Nothing gets done because of the administrative independence of each unit or each department of Government. What we require is a change in the methods and procedure of the administrative machinery so that we may get things done fairly quickly. But the present machinery does not work at all. It works very tardily and very slowly till at last the people get disgusted, exasperated and do not expect anything to come about. Suppose we make an application for the supply of five bags of cement or five hundredweights of steel. It has got to be recommended by the village karnam. It has got to have its course through the Tahsildar who has to find out if the need is real and

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genuine. Then it goes to the Collector. From there it travels up to the Controller. Then, after an inordinate length of time, some kind of an order is passed. (At this stage, the Chairman, Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi, occupied the Chair and there was a loud applause.) May I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Lady Member on occupying the Chair, because it is really very significant and I suppose it puts into practice the principle enunciated in the Constitution with regard to the equality as between man and woman?

"Now, Madam, continuing from where I left, I wish to impress on the Government that the present way of doing things is so disgusting and dilatory that people are dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs. Something has got to be done and some kind of a change is long felt and must be given to the people quickly.

"Another point that I wish to stress is that the present administrative machinery is rather bureaucratic. By saying that it is bureaucratic, I do not wish to merely indulge in some claptrap or cliché. But what I wish to emphasize is that people do not know what is taking place within the Government. The working of the administrative machinery appears to be something mysterious. People just do not realize what is taking place in the Government. If an application is made seeking some relief, it has its own course, it dives into some files and ultimately something emerges. People are not taken into confidence and officers do not care to tell the people what they do or what they propose to do. All this has got to change and one method of changing this will be to have advisory committees. I do not mean the *nam-ke-vaste* advisory committees which, we may have. There are some advisory committees even now. The Members of those committees meet once a month or once in two months, do nothing, and then disperse."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Perhaps they meet so that they may be entitled to draw travelling allowance."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"According to the Hon. the Chief Minister's insinuation, they probably gather for drawing their travelling allowance. It may be that it is his experience. Anyway my experience has not been quite that. I sometimes find that it is better to spend one's time otherwise than by attending these committee meetings because they are mere formal affairs. People gather, pass some resolutions, but nothing gets done. At the last meeting of the District Food Production Committee in Malabar, I was present and some Member asked what was to happen to the resolutions that were passed there. The Collector very cheerfully said, 'I shall start the file and correspond with the Government. It will become a huge file and at last something may come out of it, or the proposal may be rejected. Nothing more than that will happen'. I do not know whether these advisory committees are given real power to associate themselves in the administration so that the popular elements may get an inkling into the methods of administration, what the administrators

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do and why they do certain things and to influence the working of the administration. If this power is given, the people may feel satisfied that they are also being consulted, that their voice is heard and that the administration is shaped by the people themselves. So, what we require is not this bureaucratic and blind working of the administrative machinery but more and more association of popular elements in the administration. This can be done by effective control by, and effective consultations with, advisory committees. Advisory committees must exist not merely for food production but they must be created for practically every department, either at the district level or at higher levels and at lower levels. We do require association of the people with the administration by means of committees and, as I said, there should not be mere formal gatherings. Some kind of power should be given to such committees to advise the authorities and the normal expectation should be that the advice that is given or the resolutions that are passed will be carried out, because the president or chairman of these committees will be an official, for example, the District Collector or the District Superintending Engineer, if it is the Engineering Department that is concerned or the District Agricultural Officer, if it is the Agricultural Department that is concerned. Thus, under the presidency of the head of the department, there may be an advisory committee and the decisions arrived at by the committee may normally be carried out unless there is something very perverse or manifestly wrong with the resolutions passed or the decisions arrived at there. That is one of the methods by which people can be taken into confidence and made to feel that they are being consulted and that their voice or their say also has some effect upon the administration.

“ Yet another point I wish to make about this particular Resolution is that there must be more decentralization and autonomy at lower levels. At present, there is quite a lot of concentration at the top. In every case, whether it is a question concerning religious endowments or motor transport, ultimately the matter comes up to the Government who have the last say. Even things that are done by an autonomous or statutory body are reviewed by the Government. If we take up the road traffic boards or the road transport authorities, we find ultimately orders are passed by the Government. In every other department also, we find all the power is concentrated ultimately in the hands of a few Ministers. Lord Acton has said, ‘ Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely ’. In accordance with this, however much we may talk in this Assembly, if power is concentrated in the hands of a few or a single person, there will certainly have to be some kind of aberration or abuse. This should certainly be avoided by having more decentralization. The Government may be given power to interfere in exceptional circumstances but normally we must have some kind of decentralization and autonomy at lower levels. When there is the High Court to issue writs if there is any perversity on the part of statutory bodies like the Hindu Religious Endowments or the Road Traffic Board, I wonder why matters concerning those

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bodies should go before the Government for passing final orders. I do not know why there should be this intermediate authority between the High Court and the statutory bodies? There is absolutely no need for the Government to interfere with these things. Quicker and more satisfactory disposals can be had without protracting things if the Government were not to dispose of them.

“ My submission therefore is that we should promote decentrali- 12-20
zation; less and less power should be vested in the Government p.m.
and more and more power should be vested in district authorities. The public functionaries in the districts should be given more autonomy. There is the Collector in the district. He is responsible for administering certain matters. But he is not allowed to do things all by himself. His papers go to the Secretariat at Fort St. George and the Minister concerned takes a decision. That is the position. Similarly, take the case of the District Agricultural Officer. He must have more autonomy so far as agricultural matters are concerned. He must have powers to pass final orders in certain matters. Even in the case of small matters, his papers will have to go to the Director of Agriculture and from him to the Minister for Agriculture. One wonders why even in small matters, papers should go to the Director of Agriculture and the Minister. The officials at the district level can very well look after such small matters and there is no need at all for the Minister to interfere in such matters. Again, if we look at the Fisheries Department, the same is the case. If some boat has got to be repaired somewhere in the district or if some extra expenditure is to be incurred, the papers should travel to the Secretariat at Madras and the Minister has to pass orders. I don't know why such a procedure should be allowed to continue. I strongly feel that there must be some decentralization and more autonomy should be given to the officials at the district level. They are the people on the spot who can effectively deal with such small matters. Again, some of these things have got to be done very quickly if efficiency is expected in the administration. The district officials should be made to feel that they also count for something and that they are not merely a cog in the wheel. Some of them at the present time feel that they are not responsible for anything as the papers always reach higher authorities, who take a decision and pass final orders. Therefore I say that this kind of long-drawn-out process should be avoided and we must have some simplification of the same.

“ Moreover, the present system of administration is very, very wrong in that it has got various compartments and papers have to pass from one compartment to another. This means that the papers have to travel the whole pyramid up and down. When we come to the municipalities and other local boards, they cannot spend money for welfare schemes as they would like to. The matter has got to go to the Local Fund Inspector or Inspector of Local Boards or perhaps it may go higher up. Even if it is the grant of a licence for a cinema theatre, the Collector has power to

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revise the licence granted by the municipal authority. The Government have the power to cancel the whole thing. The same is the case with regard to the sanctions accorded by the municipal authorities for constructing buildings. I know of a case in Kozhikode where the municipal council granted permission for constructing a building. The Collector cancelled the permission so accorded. The matter was taken up to the Minister who revised the order of the Collector. After some time, the same Minister reviewed the whole matter again and passed a different order altogether. The point that I want to stress is that there must be some finalization at some point. Somewhere a *quietus* must be given to the proceeding. It is not as if such small matters should go to the Ministers at Fort St. George for decision. These can very well be decided by the local officials. These are not extraordinary things calling for the expert decision of the Ministers. In all such cases, the decision of the local authorities is the best. Often times, these decisions have to be taken very quickly and they cannot wait for months. It is absolutely essential that the whole administrative system should be investigated by a Committee. Of course the recommendations of this Committee will be placed before this House and it is for this House to decide which of the recommendations are to be accepted and which of them are to be rejected. I appeal to this House to consider the three aspects that I have indicated, viz., decentralization, annihilation of bureaucracy and giving of more and more autonomy to officials at lower levels.

“ One word about economy. Even yesterday, a question was asked as to how many officers were there who were drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 and more. The contrast could have been more clearly brought out if only Dr. K. B. Menon's question had been answered yesterday. There are many Government servants—non-gazetted officers, peons and menials—who are drawing very low salaries. In a free country like ours, so many people are getting on with very low incomes. In our country, where the standard of living is very low, it is a pity that we should have allowed such inequalities. Some kind of readjustment is necessary so that there may be contentment among the low-paid staff and efficiency in administration. There must be some cut in salary in the case of high-paid officials. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: ‘What about lawyers?’) The Hon. Minister, who is himself a lawyer and who has secured a Minister's job probably by an act of self-abrogation brings in the lawyers also in this connection. I shall take the hint from him and tell him at once that in their case also there must be some readjustment. Yesterday, he said that the question of effecting a cut in the salary of those who are getting a salary of over Rs. 1,000 is under the active consideration of the Government. I hope he will also consider the question of increasing the salary of the low-paid staff at the same time. There is no point in expecting efficiency in administration, when the bulk of the staff employed by the Government are not getting adequate salary and are not contented. There must be a thorough overhaul

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and effective steps must be taken to see that the low-paid officials are kept contented. Then only we can expect efficiency in the administration.

“ With these words, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance by the House. I believe this Resolution will not be opposed by the Government, as this is a matter which affects all of us. We are all interested in effecting more economy in the administration and increasing the efficiency in the administrative organism. After all, both sides of the House are interested in promoting the welfare of the people through a very capable and efficient administrative machinery.”

* SRI K. T. RAJU :—“ கனம் சபைத் தலைவி அவர்களே, நண்பர் கொண்டய்யா கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில விஷயங்களை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். நிர்வாகம் திறமையாகவும் சிக்கனமாகவும் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் கனம் நண்பர் அவர்களின் தீர்மானம். இன்றையதினம் நாட்டின் அமைப்பில் பெரும்பான்மையான கிராமங்களில்தான் ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. நமது நிர்வாகம் பொதுவாக கிராம மக்களுக்கு செளகரியம் செய்கிற அளவில் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் சட்டதிட்டங்களை எல்லாம் அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு சாதகமான முறையில் வழி காட்டக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் உண்மையாகவே பலன் அடையமுடியும். இன்று இருக்கும் நிலையில் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கும் மக்களில் பெரும்பான்மையோர் படிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். தற்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. என்ன சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன என்பது அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அப்படித் தெரிந்தாலும் அதனால் பயன் அடைவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு வசதி இல்லை.

“ இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் ஜனங்களுக்கு பணம் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் கடன் அவர்கள் பெறவேண்டுமென்றால் பலவிதமான விண்ணப்பங்கள் எழுதிப் போடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கின்றன. வில்லங்க சட்டபிகேட் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்து கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட வில்லங்க சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்குவதற்கு குறைந்தபட்சம் 50 ரூபாயாவது செலவு செய்துதான் அந்த வில்லங்க சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டை வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால்தான் குறைந்தபட்ச கடன் கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தாலும் சிஸ்டமங்களில் கேட்ட கடன் தொகை கிடைப்பது இல்லை. கொடுக்கும்படியானது என்று மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். உடமலைப்பேட்டை தாலாகாவில் இரண்டு கிராமங்களில் அவ்விதம் ரூபாய் 50 வரையில் சிலவுசெய்து வில்லங்க சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டுகள் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தும் கடன் இல்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். 50 ரூபாய் செலவானதுதான் மிச்சம். இவ்விதம் முன்னொடியே சொல்லி இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு அந்த 50 ரூபாயாவது மிச்சமாக இருந்திருக்கும். அவ்விதம் சுமார் 100 பேர்களுக்கு இல்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். முன்கூட்டியே அதிகாரிகள் இல்லை என்று சொல்லி இருந்திருந்தால் கூட அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவுபேர் செளகரியமாக இருந்த இந்த 50 ரூபாயாவது மிச்சமாக இருக்கும். கிட்டத்தட்ட பல கிராமங்களில் இப்படி நடந்துவருகிறது. வில்லங்க சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிவிட்டு கடன் இல்லை என்று சொன்னால் அதனால் கிராமங்களில் பெரிய நெருக்கடி உண்டாகிறது. அதன் காரணமாக இந்த நிர்வாகத்தின்பேரில் ஒரு அதிருப்தி நிறுவகையாகவே உண்டாகிறது. இதற்காக தூண்டிவிட வேண்டுமென்ற நிலையே கிடையாது.

“ எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும், சமீபத்தில் நமது சர்க்கார் இந்த மைலோவை குறைந்த விலைக்கு மக்களுக்கு விற்கவேண்டுமென்றும்,

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அதனால் ஜனங்கள் நன்மை அடையவேண்டும் என்றும் அதற்காக கிட்டத்தட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் சர்க்கார் நஷ்டமடைந்தார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்குச் சொகரியம் செய்யும்பொழுது சர்க்காருக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டால் அதனால் பரவாய் இல்லை. அந்த நஷ்டத்தினால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்பட வேண்டும். ஆனால் சர்க்காரால் நஷ்டப்பட்ட இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காமல் ஒரு சில நபர்களிடம் போய் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. நியாயமாக ஜனங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறதா, ஏன் கிடைக்கவில்லை, அதன் காரணம் என்ன என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நிர்வாகத் திறமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறைந்த விலைக்கு விற்கவேண்டும் என்று போட்ட உத்தரவின்படி விற்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்றும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் விற்கப்படவில்லை என்பது பத்திரிகைகளைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். அதைப்பற்றி கலெக்டருக்குக் கூட கடிதம் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தந்திகள்கூட அனுப்பப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. ரூ. 25-க்கு விற்கப்படவேண்டியது ரூ. 40-க்கு விற்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்று தெரிந்தகொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? கேட்டால் தாசில்தாருக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறோம் என்றும், சப்ளை ஆபீசருக்கு எழுதி இருக்கிறோம் என்றும் பதில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. கடைசியில் பார்த்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அந்தப் பணம் போகவில்லை. அதனால் பெரிய நபர்கள் லாபத்தை அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள், இதற்குக் காரணம் நிர்வாகம் திறமையாக இல்லை என்பது தான்.

12-30
p.m.

“இன்றைக்கு பல அதிகாரிகள் ஜனங்களுடைய மனோபாவத்தை உணர்ந்து ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற நிலையில் அவர்கள் இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி எத்தனையோ விஷயங்களை என்னால் எடுத்துக் காட்ட முடியும். சமீபத்தில் உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகா, வேலூர் கிராமத்தை சேர்ந்த லீதம்கட்டி கிராமவாசிகள் தாங்களாகவே ரூ. 2,500 செலவுசெய்து மூன்று பர்ஸாங்கு நீளமுள்ள ஒரு வாய்க்காலில் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு வெட்டினார்கள். புரம் போக்கு நிலத்தில் வெட்டிக்கொள்ள அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டு வெட்டிக் கொண்டார்கள். கலெக்டர் உத்தரவு கொடுப்பார் என்று நம்பி வெட்டினார்கள். ஆனால் வாய்க்கால் வெட்டி முடிந்த பிறகு அதாவது ரூ. 2,500 செலவுசெய்து வெட்டி முடிந்த கிணறுகளுக்கு ஊற்று நீர் வர ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு வெட்டக்கூடாது என்றும் வெட்டியதை தூர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றும் உத்தரவு கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே வாய்க்கால் வெட்டியதற்கு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தி யிருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும், வெள்ளாமை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும் நேரத்தில் வெட்டின வாய்க்காலுக்கு உத்கரவு கொடுக்கவில்லை யென்றால் அது நிர்வாகத்தின் குறைதான். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சட்டங்களை மக்களுக்கு சாதகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமே தவிர அவர்களுக்கு பாதகமாக உபயோகப் படுத்தக்கூடாது. ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்றுதான் சட்டங்களை இயற்றி இருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் நிர்வாகம் ஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

“வேறொரு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சர்க்கார் வருஷத் திற்குக் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவழிக்கின்றார்கள். சென்ற வருஷ வருஷ செலவு திட்டத்தின்படி 60 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வந்து 63 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்தச் செலவுகள் சிக்கனமாக செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றனவா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அதில் எத்தனையோ ஊழல் கள் இருக்கின்றன. லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் பல அதிகாரிகளால் அனாவசியமாக செலவழிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அவ்விதம் பல காரியங்கள் செய் திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு குழி வெட்டினால் அதை வெட்டுவதற்கு பணம், பிறகு அதை அளப்பதற்கு பணம்

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செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. பிறகு மற்றொருவர் வந்து அவர் அந்தக் குழியை அளக்க மறுபடியும் பணம் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. இவ்விதம் பணம் அனாவசியமாக செலவிடப்படுகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி பல விண்ணப்பங்களும் புகார்களும் சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் இதைப்பற்றி கேள்விகள் மூலமாக அனுப்பி இருக்கிறேன். இதுவரையிலும் அந்தக் கேள்விகள் வரவில்லை. ஜனங்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். இதேமாதிரி எத்தனையோ லஞ்சம் ஊழல் நடந்து வருகின்றன. அனாவசியமான செலவுகள் நடக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ புகார்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர ஜனங்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு கொடுத்தால் இவைகளை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். பல கிராமங்களில் நடந்துவரும் காரியங்களைப் பார்த்தால் நன்றாக தெரிய வரும். புகார் சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு அபத்து வரும் என்று பயப்படுவதால் அவர்கள் சொல்ல முன்வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கேட்டுவந்தால் பல ஊழல்களை தடுக்க முடியும். அதற்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையான சம்பவங்களை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர ஜனங்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்வதில் 40 பேரில் 30 பேர்கள் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலும் அதில் மூன்றாவது உண்மையாக இருக்கும். அதனால் மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அவ்விதம் தொடர்பு இருந்தால் லஞ்ச ஊழல்களை தடுத்து விடலாம். பொதுமக்களுக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் அங்கு இருக்கும் முக்கிய நிலைமை அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஓரளவு தொடர்பு இருந்தால் இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்களைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்தமுடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். உதாரணமாக எனது தொகுதியில் பல வருஷங்களாக விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பியும் இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை. தண்ணீர் இல்லை என்று மனுப் போட்டால் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அதனால் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

“ இம்மாதிரியாக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய பல குறைபாடுகளை யெல்லாம் உடனுக்குடனாக கவனித்து குறைபாடுகளை நீக்குவதில்லை. பணம் செலவழிக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்களில் சர்க்காரின் பொருளாதார நிலைமை சரியாக இல்லாததால் ஈடுபடமுடியாது என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பணச் செலவு இல்லாத காரியங்களில் அன்றாடம் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் இன்னல்களை நீக்க, தினசரி மக்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிற இடஞ்சல்களை நீக்க சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஏன் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கக்கூடாது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்யாததினால் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள்மீதே அதிருப்தி நிலவி வருகிறது. பல விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் உடனுக்குடன் கவனம் செலுத்தி வருவார்களேயானால் பல இன்னல்கள் தவிர்க்கப்படும். உண்மையில் அதிகாரிகள் இப்படி நடந்துகொண்டால் பல புகார்களே வராமல் தடுத்துவிடலாம். அனுபவ ரீதியில் செய்யக்கூடிய காரியங்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் செய்வதேதென்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் அணைக்கடிகளைக் கட்டுவதற்காக பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் பூராவும் செலவழிக்கப்படுவதே கிடையாது. ஒரிடத்தில் ஒரு அதிகாரி கட்டிடத்திற்காகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட சிமிட்டி மூட்டைகளையெல்லாம் கொண்டுபோய் தன் சொந்த உபயோகத்திற்காகப் பதுக்கிவிட்டதாகச் செய்தி வந்தது. சென்று போய் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அந்த மூட்டைகள், அதாவது சுமார் நாளுறு, ஐந்துறு மூட்டைகள் பூமியில் புதைக்கப்பட்டுக் கிடந்தன. அவைகளை எடுத்தால் அவைகள் யாவும் கட்டி தட்டிப் போய் பானையாய்ப் போய்விட்டன. இம்மாதிரியாக பல விஷயங்களைக் கண்டு பிடிக்கமுடியும். சர்க்காரும் உடனுக்குடன் போதுமான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் பல விஷயங்களை இவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல முடியும். அதனால் ஏராளமான செலவினங்களைக் குறைக்கலாம்.

[Sri K. T. Raju] [6th November 1952]

அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியுடன் நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த உணர்வு இப்பொழுது இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் போடும் சட்டதிட்டங்கள் மக்களுக்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்க நாம் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். தேவையான அதிகாரிகளை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதிக சம்பளம் வாங்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் ஊதியத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் குறைத்து, குறைவான சம்பளம் உள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் கூடக் கொடுத்து எல்லோரும் உற்சாகமாக வேலை செய்யும்படியாக நாம் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் என்ன பிரயோசனம் என்றுதான் தெரியவில்லை. முதலாளிக்கும், தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் சச்சரவு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால் அதைத் தீர்த்துவைக்க அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படி அவர்கள் செய்வது கிடையாது. அதற்காக ஒரு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேறு இருக்கிறார்.

“இம்மாதிரி விரயம் ஆகும் பணத்தை எல்லாம் எப்படி மிச்சம் செய்வது என்பதைப்பற்றியும் யோசித்தாகவேண்டும். ஆகையினால் எல்லா வழிகளிலும் நிர்வாகத்தைச் செம்மைப்படுத்த ஒரு கமிட்டியை அவசியம் நியமித்து பரிசீலனைச் செய்ய சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியம் தான். ஆகையினால்தான் எனது நண்பர் பிரேரேபித்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரித்து சர்க்கார் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-40
p.m.

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY:—“Madam, Chairman, I rise to oppose the resolution because it is not within the scope of the Legislature to refer a matter like this to a Select Committee. So far as efficiency in administration is concerned, the Executive and the head of the State are responsible for it. When it is not, therefore, within the scope of the Legislature, it is not relevant to go into details of administration on this Resolution. Instead of the whole question being referred to a Select Committee, hon. Members can suggest ways and means of bringing about greater efficiency in the administrative machinery of the State.

“Madam, under the leadership of Rajaji there is a general feeling in the country to-day—not only among the people but also among the representatives of the people—that the tone of administration has improved to a great extent. But there is still red-tapism in existence which was the special feature of the bureaucratic rule of the British Imperialism. It still lingers to-day in the present administration. I am, however, sure that under Rajaji's leadership this will disappear. I think he is making sincere attempts to liquidate it which is a striking symbol of inefficiency in the administrative machinery. There is also another aspect to this question. It is not only the officials that are responsible for this. People should co-operate with the Government in ensuring a stable Government. It is not only the party in power but the parties in Opposition also that should co-operate in creating a better atmosphere and ensuring a stable Government. That is the fine and striking feature of democracy. Without people's co-operation democracy will never thrive.

“My Friends spoke at length about the corruption that is rampant in the administrative machinery. There may be a ring of truth in that statement with much of an exaggeration. But I feel that we are also responsible for the corruption in administration. We are partly responsible, if not wholly. With due deference

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to the friends who hold the view that corruption is rampant, I may say that we, people's representatives are equally responsible. I need not dilate upon this question because it is a story of the past. But I am sure, under the leadership of Rajaji, such things will be liquidated and a better atmosphere will prevail.

"To-day our life has become very complex and human nature itself has changed as a matter of fact. Administration cannot be brought to a perfect level overnight. It takes a long time. Rajaji is trying his best to bring the administration to a better and perfect level. As I have already brought to the notice of this House, there are several defects in the present administration. There is much delay, for instance, not only in the Judicial Department but in other departments as well. No doubt, the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is a good sign of democracy. But still there is much delay in courts meeting out justice in several districts. In many districts where the munsif-cum-subdivisional magistrate is functioning, criminal cases are pending for long. This delay should be put an end to. My suggestion is that special magistrates or subdivisional magistrates trying criminal cases should be appointed to such districts so that there may not be many cases pending in courts.

"Coming to other departments, there is much delay, generally speaking, in the transaction of official business. I hope this state of affairs will be remedied by Sri Rajagopalachari.

"The next point which I wish to invite the attention of the House to is that economy should be effected in the administrative machinery of the State. Our country is poor. We cannot afford to pay high salaries. Madam, yesterday, the Hon. the Minister for Finance, in reply to a question said that the salaries of high officials—ranging from one thousand rupees and above—would be reduced. It is true that the cost of establishment here as compared with that in other Asiatic countries is very high and that our officials are paid high salaries. But reduction of salaries is not a thing that can be done in a day or two. A committee can be constituted to go into details and suggest ways of effecting economy as far as possible.

"Madam, one of the hon. Members suggested the abolition of the Board of Revenue. No doubt it is superfluous body. But life has become complex now. If the Board is abolished it will give rise to complications in the administrative machinery. The Board of Revenue is transacting a variety of businesses now-a-days and I do not think that there is necessity for the abolition of the Board.

"Taking next the administration of the Police Department, some hon. Members suggested retrenchment in the Police force. I do not think under the present circumstances, the Police force can be reduced. On the other hand, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that in some districts, the Police administration is far from being efficient in the sense that the Police force

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there is not controlling crimes. Crimes are on the increase. As a matter of fact, in my district, crimes are on the increase, which may be due to political reasons or several other reasons. This surely is a reflection on the district Police head. Efficiency should be achieved not by retrenchment. At the present moment, retrenchment is not advisable because in the villages a tendency is developing now to break law and order. I do not know who is responsible for this. I know there are some subversive elements in the country, who are responsible for the undisciplined way of life of the villagers. It is not, therefore, advisable to retrench the Police staff. On the other hand, the Police force must be increased in order to change the undisciplined nature of the people in villages who are victims to certain slogans of political parties in the country.

"Coming finally, Madam, to the important part of the resolution, namely, to study the principles and methods of procedure of the administrative machinery, I submit that it is not the function of the Legislature to interfere with the administrative machinery by means of a Select Committee. So far as effecting economy in expenditure is concerned, I welcome a committee to go into the whole question and suggest ways of achieving the object."

12-50
p.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—ఇప్పుడు మిమ్ములను ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఆనా, ఆధ్వర్యం ఆనా, వినునీ సందోషించాలా మీరే తెలివివ్వాలి. ఈ రోజున మాముందు ఉన్న టువంటి తీర్మానంలా ఉన్న ప్రధానమైన టువంటి విషయాలను మనం అర్థం చేసుకున్నప్పుడు ఈ తీర్మానం యొక్క ప్రధానమైన ముఖము గుర్తించగలము. మేమారెడ్డిగారు యంతకుముందు మాట్లాడుతూ యిప్పుడున్న పరిపాలనా యంత్రం మారుతుందనినీ, యంతకుముందు పరిపాలించినది బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలనా యంత్రం గాబట్టి ఆనాడు ఉన్న టువంటి కొన్ని పరిపాలనా శక్తులు యీనాడు గూడ అదేవిధంగా వున్నవి, అందుచేతనే యిది పరిపాలనా సౌష్ఠ్యము కల్గిన టువంటి పరిపాలనకు ప్రజలందరికీ తగిన భ్రమకారం చేయుటకు వీలుకాలేదని చెప్పినారు. విషయమేమిటి ఆనాడు వున్నట్టి యీ పాలనా యంత్రాన్ని యీనాడు పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి పరిపాలన పద్ధతిలో ప్రజలకు సన్నిహిత సంబంధం భ్రమకారికి అనుగుణమైన యంత్రంగా అవరణలో పెట్టుటకు వీలుగా యంత్రాంగాన్ని ఆములులోనికి తెచ్చేందుకు యీనాడు సేలక్తు కమిటీని వేయగలండులకు కోరుచున్నాను. ఇదియే ఈ తీర్మానము యొక్క ప్రధానాంశము. అందుచేతనే యిప్పుడున్న పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారము మనకందరకు తెలియును. ఆ పరిపాలన ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి మధ్యనున్న సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలకు అడ్డంకులున్నందున పాలనా సౌష్ఠ్యము లేనందున పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని మార్చుటకున్నా అదితరకుభ్రమ అసంభవములను తొలగించుటకున్నూ మూత్రమే సేలక్తు కమిటీని వేయమని నేనుకోరుచున్నాను. యంత్రాగాన్ని మార్చేయడం ప్రజల సమస్యలు చిక్కులు తీర్చగల యంత్రంగాం గావుండేలాగున మార్పులు చేపరెను. ఇప్పుడున్న యంత్రంగాం సామాన్య రైతులు పొలిలు మధ్యతరగతివారికి యెవ్విధమైన భ్రమయోగంచేయుటలేదు. ఈనాటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రజలందరికీ పరిపాలన యేవిధంగా జరుగుచున్నదో యెన్ని ఆక్రమాలు అవినీతులు ప్రజలపై ఆనాడరణ చూపబడుచున్నదో అందరికీ గోచరమైన విషయమే. పరిపాలనా యంత్రంలో మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజలకు గల్గుచున్న యిబ్బందులు యిప్పుడున్న యంత్రంవల్ల

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తిరుట్ట కవచాశం లేనందున యీ పరిపాలనా యంత్రము సౌష్ఠవము చేయబడవలెనని ప్రతిపత్తి సభ్యుల ప్రదేశము. ధనికవర్గంవారికితప్ప మిగిలిన తరగతినుండి కూలీ ప్రజానీకం వరకు జరుగుచున్న అక్రమ పరిపాలన వారికి జరుగున్న కష్టములు యీ దేరుటకు వీలగు పరిపాలనాయంత్రం తయారుచేయవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చినది. ఈనాడు నూటికి 80 వంతులు పేద ప్రజానీకమునకు పొందినవారే. వీరి మొరలు పరిపాలకులలో అలీంతువారే కన్పడుటలేదు. వీరు మొన్ని పర్యాయములు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవులు పెట్టుకొన్న నూ వారిమట్టు 10 కి 20 సార్లు తిరిగిననూ భుజయోగం లేకుండపోవుచున్నది. ఉదాహరణకు, కరువుతో బాధపడేవారికి ప్రభుత్వంవారుయిచ్చే ఆహార సరఫరా అంతగా ధృత ప్రభుత్వయంత్రమీద వున్నది. కాని ఆహారప్రజలకు సరఫరా అందలేదు. ఆహారం శాంక్షకాకావాలంటే నూటికి పదియవంతు అధికారులకుయివ్వాలి. అక్కి సులమట్టు తిరగటానికి మరొకంతవున్నది. చివరకు 60 0/0 మాత్రమే గిట్టుతుంది. కదిరి తాలూకాలో యీ విధముగా జరిగినవిషయము తాల్కెను సభ్యుడు శ్రీ వేమ రెడ్డి గారికిమాదా తెలుసును. —ఈనాడు నాఅనుభవమునుబట్టి ప్రజలలో యీ పరిపాలనా యంత్రం అసంతృప్తి అనాదరణగల్గించుచున్నదని రూఢీగాపెప్పుగలను. ధనికవర్గం వారికితప్ప యీయంత్రంము సామాన్య ప్రజలందరికి భుజయోగకారిగా వున్నదని వారి వసులు లేకుండానెరవేర్చబడుచున్నవని చెప్పుగలవారు ఒక్కరుగూడలేరని నా దృఢవిశ్వాసము. అందుకనే యీ పరిపాలనా యంత్రములలో మార్పురావలసినది నాయభిప్రాయము.

“మరొక చిన్న విషయము చెప్పుతాను. ఈ Tenancy Ordinance అవరణలోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ఎంతోమంది కొలుదాయు అశోతో తమతమ హక్కులను రక్షించుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వముదగ్గరనుండి తమకు సర్వే నెంబర్లు కావాలని గ్రామాద్యోగులవద్దకు వెళ్లితే వారు వితో కొన్ని విరోధ భావాలు మనస్సులో పెట్టుకొని వారిని వ్యతిరేకించిన కారణమున వారికి ఇవ్వవలసిన సర్వే నెంబర్లు కూడా ఇవ్వడం లేదు. వీటిని గురించిన పిటిషన్లు ఈ మాదిరి అలస్యమగుచూ నిరాకరింపబడుచుండుటవల్ల ఈ విషయాన్ని అసెంబ్లీలో move చేయవలసిందని ప్రజలనుంచి కట్టలు కట్టలుగా ఉత్తరములు వస్తున్నాయి. ప్రధాన మంత్రికి నూడ ఈ సమాచారము తెలిపాము. వీలైన complaints ప్రభుత్వమునకు వస్తే విచారిస్తాము అని చెప్పుతారు. కాని ఇటువంటి విషయాలలో వితో 1, 2 కేసులు ప్రభుత్వము విచారించినంతమాత్రాన ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారము కాదు. పరిపాలనా యంత్రాలములో తొపములున్నంతవరకు ఇది పరిష్కారము కాబాలవు. కనుక పరిపాలనా యంత్రంగానే చక్కదిద్దవలసి యుండుంది. అందువెత complaints వస్తే పాటిస్తే తగు చర్య తీసుకొని కావలసిన సహాయము చేస్తాము అనే అభిప్రాయముతో కాకుండా, ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు ఇప్పుడు నూటికి తొంభై పాళ్లు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు ఇటువంటివి నూటికి పదికన్నా తక్కువగా జరిగేటట్లు ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రములలో మార్పు విధ్వంస గోజునే ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వముమీద, పరిపాలనమీద, వారి పాలనీలైన సమృద్ధికి విరుద్ధమైంది. లేకపోయినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క పాలనీలమీద, పరిపాలనమీద సమృద్ధికి విరుద్ధమట అసంభవము. అట్లు అశుభదానికి కూడ వీలు లేదు. కనుక ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రములలో తగు మార్పులు తెచ్చేందుకు ఈ విషయాన్ని నెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపవలసిన అవసరము ఎంతైనా ఉందని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. మరొక విషయాన్ని మనవిచేస్తాను. పరిపాలనా విధానం విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము ఏ వర్గానికి సంబంధించినటువంటిదిగా ఉంటుందో పరిపాలనా యంత్రం కూడా ఆ వర్గమువారినే బలపరచటానికి అనుకూలంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తుంది. ఇది ఈనాడు అందరు చూస్తు

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న్నటువంటి విషయము. సాధారణముగా వేదవాక్య విమైన అర్థాలు పెట్టుకొన్నా
గాని, చెప్పకొన్నాగాని వారిని విచారించే దిక్కులేదు. కాని విధవవతులైన లేక
భాస్వాములైన వలుకుబడి గలవారు ఎవరైన ఏ విషయాలలోనైన అన్యాయముగా
జోక్యము కలుగజేయుచున్న complaint చేసినా కూడ ప్రభుత్వము, పోలీసులు తదితర
ఉద్యోగస్తులు త్వరగా దాన్ని విచారించి ఆజమాయిషి జరుపుతారు అనే విషయము
మేము కండ్లార కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో చూచాము. ఒక సామాన్య సంఘటన చెప్పు
తున్నాను. నార్వల గ్రామంలో సత్యనారాయణ అనే ఒక వ్యక్తి నాలుగు సంవత్స
రాలుగా ఒక పొరంబోకు స్థలములో ఒక పాక వేసుకొని అందులో బెనాబిల్ పెట్టు
కొని తద్వారా జీవిస్తున్న వ్యక్తి ఎన్ని కలలో వ్యతిరేకంగా పనిచేసినాడనే కోపముతో
భాస్వామి ఆ పాకను పీకివేయించిన సందర్భములో ఆ సత్యనారాయణ అనే అతను
ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక చిన్న complaint పెట్టుకొని దానిని విచారించేవారు లేరు. అతనికి
ఈనాటికి ఇల్లు లేదు. పాక లేకుండా ఉన్నాడనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము, ప్రజలు
ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి మిత్రులు గ్రహించినట్లయితే పరిస్థితులు అర్థమవుతుంది. ఈ
పరిపాలనా యంత్రము ఎవరికిగాను ఏ విధముగా పనిచేస్తున్నది ఎందుచేత ఒక మీద
వాడు నాలుగు సంవత్సరములుగా ప్రభుత్వమే అనుమతి ఇవ్వగా వేసుకొన్న అతని
పాకాను ఏ ప్రభుత్వపు ఉత్తరపు లేకనే పీకివేయగా ఇచ్చినటువంటి complaint మీద
పోలీసులు ఈనాటికి విచారణ జరపకుండా ఉండెందుకు కారణమేమిటి అని చూచి
నట్లయితే పరిపాలనా యంత్రము ఈనాడు భాస్వాములెత్తులలోను, వలుకుబడి
ఉన్నటువంటివారియొక్క పెద్ద పెద్దవారియొక్క చేతుల్లోను నడుచుచున్నట్లు
కన్పిస్తున్నది. కనుక పరిపాలనలోని లోపములు తొలగవలసినట్లు ఈ యంత్రాన్ని
చక్కదిద్దవలసియుండును. దీనిని ఎట్లాగా చక్కదిద్దడమనే ప్రశ్న వేసినట్లయితే
దీనికి మార్గాలు అనేకమున్నవి. బ్రిటిష్ వాళ్ళ వారి కాలములో బ్రిటిష్ వ్యతిరేకో
ద్యమాన్ని నాశనం చేయడానికి ఏ రకమైన పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేసి
దాన్ని హద్దులలో పెట్టి నడిపించారో, అదేవిధంగా ఈనాడు ఈ పరిపాలనా
యంత్రాన్ని నడిపిస్తున్నారు. కనుక అదే పంథాన వడుస్తున్న యంత్రమే ఈ
లోపాలకు కారణమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇదే మనము దీనివల్ల నేర్చుకొనవలసి
యున్నది. కనుక ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రములో మార్పు తీసుకురావలసిన అవసర
మును గుర్తించవలసియున్నది అందుచేత ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ పరిపాలనా
యంత్రాన్ని మొత్తంగా overhaul చేయాలి అన్నది గుర్తించి ఈ విషయాన్ని
సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించేందుకు ఒక కమిటీని నేయడం అత్యవసరమైనదని మనము గమ
నించవలసియున్నది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఈ అభిప్రాయమున్నదా అని
ప్రశ్నించినా, వారికి లేదు అనే నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క అభిప్రాయం
ప్రశ్నల సమయములో ఒక ప్రశ్నకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి సమాధానము, బట్టి వ్యక్తులగు
చున్నది. ఎందుకనగా వారి information కైనాగాని రికార్డులకైనాగాని వారి అధి
కారులు ఇచ్చినటువంటి information reports వైననే, వారి version వైననే
ఆధారపడుతున్నారు. కనుక ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని మార్పు చేయాలనే ఈ
ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి ఇప్పుడున్న పరిస్థితులను బట్టి
చూచినట్లయితే దీనిని నెలెత్తు కమిటీకి వేసి నెలెత్తు కమిటీయొక్క అభిప్రాయాన్ని
మనము అంగీకరించవలసియుండును అవసరమున్నది. ఇక పోతే ఒక విషయము
మాత్రము ప్రభుత్వమునకు జ్ఞాపకంచేయాలి. గత నాలుగు సంవత్సరముల పరి
పాలనా కాలములో ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా పోలీసులు ప్రజల
మీద జరిపినటువంటి చర్యలు, దాడులు తలచుకొన్నట్లయితే పరిపాలనా యంత్రము ఏ

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విధానములలో నడుస్తున్న దనే విషయము స్పష్టముగా బోధపడుతుంది. ఇటువంటి పరిపాలన ఈనాడుకూడ జరుగుతున్నది అనే విషయాన్ని ప్రధాన మంత్రి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనిరావలసియున్నది. ఆనాడు కొందరు ఘోషాస్వాములకొరకు గ్రామాలమీద, మీదవారి మీద దాడులు జరిపినందున ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధముగా పరస్పరమైందో అటువంటి పరిపాలన కూడ పతనము కాక తప్పదు. గత పది రోజుల క్రితము అనంతపురములో జరుగుచున్నటువంటి పరిస్థితులుగురించి ప్రభుత్వం చాలా జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించి తగినటువంటి రూపము పొందవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. అక్కడ ఘోషాస్వాములు పోలీసులను బాప్పించి దాదాపు 52 మంది సామాన్యమైనటువంటి రైతు కూలీలను అన్యాయముగా అరెస్టు చేయించి ఈనాడు వీరిని వివిధ కేసులలో ఇరికించారు అనే విషయాన్ని ప్రధాన మంత్రికి జ్ఞాపకం చేస్తున్నాను. అన్యాయంగా ఘోషాస్వాముల రక్షణకుగాను వారి అన్యాయాన్ని రక్షింపడానికిగాను ఇటువంటి చర్యలవల్ల, ఇటువంటి కేసులవల్ల గత ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఏ గతి వచ్చినది. అనేటటువంటి విషయము మనము జ్ఞాపకం పెట్టుకొన్నట్లయితే ఈనాడు జరుగుతున్నటువంటి ఈ అన్యాయాలను ప్రభుత్వము జాగ్రత్తగా పునరివీక్షించి సరియైన చర్యలకు ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం యంత్రముమీద కొంత నమ్మకము కలుగజేయవలసిన అవసరము ఎంతైనా ఉన్నదని ప్రధాన మంత్రి దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో మరొక ఉదాహరణమును తెలుపుతున్నాను. కల్యాణద్వగ్గము తాలూకాలోని బెస్సరవల్లి గ్రామములో సామాన్యమైనటువంటి రైతుకూలీలకు బంజరు ఖామిని ప్రభుత్వము కొద్ది సవత్సరముల పోరాటము తరువాత ఇచ్చినది. ఘోషాస్వాములు ఆ కూలీలతో వేరులువేసుకొని ఆ ఖామిలోనుంచి వారిని అకుగాని, విడిగాని తీసుకోసేసుకొని, వారికి చెందకుండా ఘోషాస్వాములు వారిమీద దాడిచేయుడము, ఆ తరువాత వారితో వేరులు పెట్టుకొని కొట్లాడి కేసులు పెట్టి పులితంగా ఈనాడు వారు జైల్లో అందడం సంభవించింది. దీనినిబట్టి ఘోషాస్వాముల రక్షణకే ప్రభుత్వము అన్ని విధాల కోడ్డుతున్నదని, వేద వారి complaints అవి ఎంత వ్యాయమైనప్పటికీనీ, ధర్మమైనప్పటికీనీ, వాటిని విచారించే దృష్టి లేదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. అందుకనే ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఈ పరిపాలనమీద ప్రజలకు అసూయ, అపనమ్మకము ప్రబలిందనే విషయాన్ని వారి దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. అదేవిధముగా ఒక మంగలివాని విషయము తెలుపుచున్నాను. నడిమి గొడ్డి గ్రామంలో ఒక మంగలివాడు అతనికి వంశపారంపర్యంగా ఉన్నటువంటి ఖామిని ఒక ఘోషాస్వామి వేసిపెట్టుకొని దానిని కాజెనుకొన్నప్పుడు ఆ మంగలివానికి పోలీసులు రక్షణ ఇవ్వడానికి బదులు, ఆ ఘోషాస్వామినే support చేసి అతనికి విముచిక్కు లేకుండా ఆ చాకలివానినేపోలీసు ఇన్ స్పెక్టరు తదితరులు అరెస్టుచేసి జైల్లో పెట్టడము జరిగిందనే విషయము చాలా విచారముగా ఉన్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి చూచినట్లయితే, ఈ లోపములన్ని కోలగవలసందే ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వముమీద, పరిపాలనమీద నమ్మకము కలుగజేయవలసందే, ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని మార్చవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. గనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని సమగ్రంగా ఆలోచించి వర్ధిల్లేందుకు ఒక పెరట్టు కమిటీని నియమించడం మనము అంగీకరింపవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“గత నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములుగా కొనసాగుతున్న పరిపాలనా విధానం ద్రిటో సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల పరిపాలనా విధానంకన్న అభ్యాస్తంగావుంది. అనాటి కాంగ్రెసు చాలకులు ఇది ప్రజాస్వామ్యం, ప్రజాధి మతానుగుణంగా మనం పరిపాలించాలి అని

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అనుకోన్నట్లే లేదు. అనేక విధాల ప్రజలను ఇబ్బందుల పాలుచేసి నిరంకుశంగా, దమక నీతిని సాధనంగా ఉపయోగించుకొని వారు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నిర్వహించిన ఫలితాలే గత ఎన్నికల ఫలితాలు. పరిపాలనా యంత్రం కరడుగట్టిన సామ్రాజ్యవాద యంత్రంలా ఉంది. ఏడవాడిగోడు అంకించేవారే కన్పించబంటులేదు. ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రం అడకత్తెరలోపడి సరిగిపోతున్నారు. పాత పద్ధతులు, పాత విధానాలు వట్టుకు ప్రాకులాడతామని చెప్పినందువల్ల ఏమీ ప్రయోజనంలేదు. దేశకాల పాలనను గురించి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి వెనుకబాటు కల్గించేదిగానే ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాన్ని పునర్నిర్మించాలి. ఈనాడు వైనా స్థితిగతులు చూడండి. బహుశ మన ప్రధానామాత్యులకు వెనాడేరు వినిపించగానే కంకం ఎత్తవచ్చు. నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరాల క్రితం వైనాదేశీయుల స్థితిగతులు విమిటి? ఈనాటి పరిస్థితులేమిటి అని పార్లమెంట్ స్థితిగతులను తెలుసుకొన ప్రయత్నం చేయండి. పరిపాలనా యంత్రం అదేశంలో ఎలా పునర్నిర్మించబడిందో తెలుసుకోండి. ప్రజానీకంలో ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా యంత్రానికి సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు ఉన్ననాడే దానిని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అని పిలవాలి. ప్రజలను ఏటికొంటికి పీడించుకుంటే పరిపాలనా యంత్రం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధం ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలు ప్రజాధిపత్యంను గురించి వుండాలి. సామాన్యుల జీవన ప్రమాణాన్ని పెంచేటగా అవి రూపొందించబడాలి. ఈనాడు ఎవరైనా ప్రభుత్వానికి అడ్డీ పెట్టుకొంటే దానికి ఘమాథానం రావడమే గగనమై పోతోంది. ప్రజలు నిశ్చయించుకొనే విషయాలు గురించి సమగ్రంగాను, సక్రమంగాను విచారించే పరిపాలన యంత్ర కావాలి. ఈనాడు చూడండి. జిల్లా పరిపాలన ఆ ప్రాంతీయభాష తెలియని అధికారుల హస్త గతమై ఉంది. ఏ నేలం జిల్లా సామ్రాజ్యవాదీ అసంతృప్తరక్షింపటి ప్రాంతంలో నియమించారనుకోండి. ఆ అధికారికి ప్రజలు విన్నవించుకొనే విషయాలు తెలియవు. ఇతరులవద్దో ఆయనకా విషయాలు బోధపరచాలి. ప్రజలతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధ మేర్పరచుకొని వారి కష్టసుఖాలను తెలుసుకొనే ఆవకాశం ఆతగుండదు. ప్రజలకు, అధికారులకు సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు విర్రదపు. ఉద్యోగులు ప్రజల అందుబాటులో ఉండరు. ఇట్టి పరిపాలనా విధానం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి పూర్తిగా విరుద్ధం. ప్రజలస్వభావంలోనే పరిపాలన జరగాలి. అనాడే ప్రజాస్వామికానికి పూర్ణత సిద్ధిస్తుంది. సామ్యమనంతరకు ఆవ్య ప్రాంతీయులను నియమించే వద్దెని ఆవరణనుంచి తప్పించాలి. పరిపాలన సౌజ్ఞవముగా ఉండాలి అంటే ఆయా ప్రాంతీయులనే ఆయా ప్రదేశాలలో నియమించాలి. ఈ విధానాన్ని అవలంబించక పోతివల్లనే ప్రభుత్వం నానాటికి ప్రజలనుంచి దూరమైపోతోంది. ఇకముందైనా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ విషయమై చూ సలహాలను పాటిస్తారని ఆశిస్తాను.

“ఇక ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క స్థితిలిపి గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. నాకంటే ముందు మాట్లాడిన శ్రీ వేమారెడ్డిగారు పలువురు కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం Stable Government అని చెబుతున్నారు. స్టేబిల్ గవర్నమెంటుంటే వారి నిర్వచనమేదానాకు తెలియదు గాని, నా ఆధిప్తాయాన్ని మాత్రం తెలియచేస్తాను ఆసెంబ్లీలో ఎదో విధంగా సంఖ్యాబలాన్ని సంచించుకొని యీ ప్రభుత్వం Stable Government అని చెప్పుకోవడంవల్ల ప్రయోజనంలేదు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైతే తమ విధానాలవల్ల ప్రజల మన్ననలను పొందగలుగుతుందో అదే స్థిరమైన ప్రభుత్వం. ప్రజా విశ్వాసాన్ని కోల్పోయిన ప్రభుత్వం తాననసభలలో ఎంత సంఖ్యాబలాన్ని సమకూర్చుకోగలిగినప్పటికీ దానిని Stable Government అని పిలవడంలో అర్థంలేదు. ఈ విషయమై కొంత లోతుగా ఆలోచించి చూడండి. గత కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి కన్న హామ్య

[6th November 1952] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

సంఖ్యలను ఉండినది. అయితే ఎన్ని కలలో అలాటి మంత్రులు ఒక్కొక్కరే ప్రజల చేత ఓడించబడ్డారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటి? అందుకు వారే కారకులు. వారు అనుసరించిన విధానాలు అమలుపరచిన దమననీతి ఫలితమే ఆ ఓటములు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో వారు అనుసరించిన విధానాలు ఎంతో లోపభూయిష్టమైనవి ప్రజలను వారు నానా హింసలపాలు చేశారు. దేశాన్నంతా రాజకీయ కక్షలతో నింపివేశారు. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాన్ని దళనీతి సాధనగా చేసుకున్నారు. అందువల్లనే ఎంత సంఖ్యలను కలిగి ఉన్న దేశస్థులకీ శత్రుత్వమేపడింది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వంకూడా వెనుకటి ప్రభుత్వంవలె ప్రకర్షించరాదు. ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొనే విధానాలే దాని స్థిరతకు శిథిలాలైపోయాయి. ఇది Stable Government అంటే, జిల్లాలలోని ప్రభుత్వ శాఖల కార్యకలాపాలు చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నాయి. వీటి ప్రజలకు గాక పెద్ద భూస్వాములకీ ఉపకరించేవిగా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాలు మారిపోతున్నాయి. పరిపాలనా సౌక్యం చెబ్బితింటున్నది. ఈ విషయమై తీర్మాన ప్రతిపాదకులు, శ్రీ కొండయ్యగారు విపులంగా వివరించారు. కనుక ఆ వివరాల గురించే ఆటో తెలియజేయను. ముఖ్యంగా వివిధ ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలోని లోపాలను సవరించు నిమిత్తం ఒక సెలెక్షన్ కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిగదా అయిన కోరిన కోరిక ఆది సమంజసమైనది. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రంలో లోపాలు తొలగిపోవాలంటే అట్టి సెలెక్షన్ కమిటీ అత్యవసరం. ముఖ్యంగా ఉద్యోగ గమ్యాల స్థితి గతులు అభివృద్ధిపరచాలి. చిన్న ఉద్యోగ గమ్యాల జీతాలు పెంచాలి. పెద్ద ఉద్యోగ గమ్యాల జీతాలు తగ్గించాలి. 198 మంది పెద్ద ఉద్యోగ గమ్యాల జీతాలకుగాను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నెలకు మూడు లక్షలు ఖర్చు చేయడం విచారకరం. మన దేశం వీడ దేశమని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అంటున్నారు. కాని బ్రిష్టుల్ల మైన తలకుమించిన ఖర్చు చేసే పాలక యంత్రాన్ని చేతులలో పెట్టుకొని పన్నులు వేయడానికి తయారవుతున్నారు. క్రింది ఉద్యోగులకు సరియైన జీతం లేకపోవుటవల్ల పరిపాలనా సౌక్యం చెబ్బితింటుంది. లంచగొండితనం పెరిగిపోతుంది. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రానికి ఈ క్రింది ఉద్యోగులే మూలాధారం. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాన్ని పునర్నిర్మించే విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ప్రజకు—ప్రభుత్వానికి సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు ఏర్పడునట్లు చూడాలి. ప్రతిపక్ష నేతలు కోరినట్టిదని భావించక ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంగీకరించాలి. మంచి ప్రయోజనం కలది కానిట్టి ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOUDARY :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ తీర్మానమును యీ రోజున ప్రతిపాదించడములో ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఉద్దేశ్య మేమనగా, ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో అవి నీతి, లంచగొండితనము అవస్థాపకంగా జరుగుచున్నందున, యివన్నియు నిర్మూలించుటకు ఒక Select Committee నివేసి, ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సక్రమముగా జరగ గలందులకే. కాని ఈ Select Committee ని నిర్ణయించడములో ప్రభుత్వము ఒప్పు కుంటుందా లేదా అనేసంగతి తేల్చడానికి ముఖ్యంగా ఈ రోజు ముందుగా ఎత్తుకుంటున్నాము. ఈ Select Committee ప్రజాసానుభూతిపై general elections లో గెలుపొందినవారుగనున్నూ, ప్రజాసూరాగంగలవారుగనున్నూ, సమర్థులని తేలు బడసినవారుగనున్నూ, నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధిగలవారుగనున్నూ, చేర్చి వేయించినయెడల, ఈ ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన చక్కదిద్దటానికి ఆర్టులని నేను భృడవిశ్వాసముతో చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఈకమిటీని వేలేటప్పుడు ఎక్కువ నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితోను, ప్రభుత్వ విధానంలోని లోటుపాట్లు సరిదిద్దవలెననే దారిని వేస్తే మంచిది అని చెప్పుతున్నాను. విలసనగా పార్టీ బలం కోసం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేశారేగాని, నిష్పక్షపాతంగా ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలన సరిగా జరిపేటందుకు ఏర్పడకండున నేను అట్లు చెప్పవలసివచ్చింది. ఈ నాడు

[Sri K. Ramaiah Choudary] [6th November 1952]

ఈ మంత్రులు ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలన సరిగా పరిశీలించుతారు అనేది లేకపోగా, ప్రజా పరిపాలన అని చెప్పుకొనే దుర్మంతల ప్రభుత్వము యింతవరకు ఎట్లున్నదో కనబడుచున్నది. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి నేను ఒక విషయము చెప్పుచున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి హయాంలో ఉన్న ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన—Government administration ఎక్కువ వాగుపడుతుందని ఆశించాము అదేమీ ఉన్నట్లు కనబడటలేదు. వారు ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలనలో ఒక వర్గాన్ని అనుసరించి పరిపాలన జరుపుచున్నారు. ఇదియును గాక వారి ఉపన్యాసాలలో ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాసు నగరం మీద హక్కులేదని అన్నారు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఒక అరవలకోసమే జరుపుతున్నట్లును, ఆంధ్రులకు ఏమీ చోటులేనట్లుగా ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన జరుపుటలో వారు అవిధంగా అనుసరించుచున్నారని చెప్పకకప్పదు. అట్లు వారు చెప్పడములో ఒక విషయము వారికి తెలియజెప్పుచున్నాను. ఈ మద్రాసు నగరములో అరవలు, ఆంధ్రులు, కన్నడులు, మళయాళీలు, ముంకా యితర జాతులువారు నివసించుచున్నారు. వారు చెప్పినట్లు యిది ఒక అరవలవల్లనే వీర్పడటకాదు. ఇంకను వారు అరవల కొరకే ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉన్నట్లు అరవలకు తెలియజెప్పుచున్నారు. ఈ రోజు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విషయములో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మద్రాసును గురించి చెప్పుచు మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులు నూటికి పదహారుమంది మాత్రమే నివసించుచున్నారని చెప్పుచున్నారు. నిజంగా వారితోబాటు యిక్కడ ఉండిన సభ్యులకు నేను మనస్ఫూర్తిగా చెప్పుచున్నదికాదు. వారి ఉపన్యాసము పత్రికలలో చదివినదే. మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులు నూటికి 16 మంది మాత్రమే నివసించు చున్నారని”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I wonder if the Leader of the Opposition wishes to encourage such an assertion. At any rate I violently protest against this allegation. I represent the Andhras, as much as any other Hon. Member does.”

SRI K. RAMAIAH CHAUDARY:—“ ఈ తీర్మానమును గురించి మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానము యొక్క ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని గురించిన్నీ యింకా లేబడినటువంటి తీర్మానములగురించి మాట్లాడదలచినాను. Select Committee నిర్ణయమే ఈ తీర్మానము యొక్క ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశము. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన విధానము సరిదిద్దేటందుకు ఈ ఎనెన్సి సభ్యులలో నూడిన ఒక Select Committee ని వేయమని దాని భావం. అప్పటికి కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలోని లోటుపాట్లు చక్కబడవు. ఉదాహరణకు, ఈ లంచగొండితనము విషయములో మన Land Revenue మినిష్టరుగారిని ఒక విషయము గమనించమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఒక గ్రామములో గ్రామ కరణములు మొదలగువారికి Revenue department వారికి ఆవినా భావ సంబంధాలు ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా జరుగుకూడదు, ఆ department ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. ఈ విషయము పరిశీలించుటకు ఒక Select Committee ని వేసినయెడల దాని సంగతి లేలుతుంది. కృష్ణా-వెన్నారు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఎక్కువ జోక్యము కలిగించుకొని కృష్ణా-వెన్నారు ప్రాజెక్టు ఆవసరమనిన్నీ, సందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు యింకా పూర్తి పరిశీలన కాలేదనిన్నీ Planning Commission లో తన ఉద్దేశము బయటపెట్టుతున్నారు. అంటే ఆంధ్రులు రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతమువారు సందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు వస్తే వాగుపడిపోతారు అందువల్ల ముందుగా మన దక్షిణప్రాంతము వాగుచేసుకొనవలసిన ఉద్దేశముతో కృష్ణా వెన్నారు ప్రాజెక్టు ముందు ఆవసరమని చెప్పుచున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఆంధ్రుల యెడ వారు ఎంత దయ చూపుతున్నారో ఈ విషయములో జోధపడుతున్నది. ఆంధ్ర

6th November 1952] [Sri K. Ramaiah Choudary]

దేశములోగూడ అరవచారిని పెద్ద ప్రద్యోగస్థులను వేయటాలో అర్థము విమిటా, వీరి యొక్క నిష్పక్షపాతబుద్ధి బాగా బయటపడుతున్నది. ఇందువలననే ఒక సెలెక్షన్ కమిటీని వేయటం అవసరమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ కమిటీని వేస్తేనేగాని, ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారి వర్గాలు బయటపడవు. ఇంకొకవిషయము చూడండి. ఇప్పుడు కంట్టాల్సు విషయములో వున్న లోటుపాటులను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కంట్టాల్సు రేటుకంటెగూడా బియ్యము ధరలు విపరీతముగా పెరిగి ప్రజలకు అందుబాటులో లేవని ప్రజలు అందోళన చేస్తూయంటే, బియ్యము ధరలు అంత విపరీతముగా పెరగలేదు. ప్రజలే మంచి రకము బియ్యముకొరకు మంచి రేటును పెట్టుతున్నారని తెలివిచ్చారు, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు. ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి ఉన్నదా, లేదా, ధరలు విపరీతముగా పెరుగుటకు కారణములు పరిశీలించుటకు ఒకటు ప్రజలపైన విసిరారు. కరువు కాటకాలకు గురిఅయి ప్రజలు కొనుగోలు శక్తి పడిపోయి పూట పప్పులతో బాధలు అనుభవిస్తున్నారు, నేడు ప్రజలు. అట్లాగే వేరూ రెడ్డిగారు చెప్పినట్లు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనావ్యవస్థ administration సాగిపోతున్నదంటే యింతవరకూ క్రింది ఉద్యోగస్థులలో బాధ్యత లేనివారినివేసి, పై ఉద్యోగస్థులలో తెలివి లేకుండావారిని వేసి తప్పించుకోవడమే ప్రయత్నముచేస్తున్నారు. నిజంగా రెండు మూడు రోజుల నుండి యిక్కడ శాసన సభలో వర్గాలు జరుగుతుండంటే, అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు వోటీసు కావాలని చెప్పటా తప్పకుంటున్నారేకాని, వీరు ప్రజలకు ఏమైనా సహాయం చేస్తారనే విషయం కనపడడంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ రెవిన్యూ మినిష్టరుగారు ప్రతిదానికి వోటీసు కావాలని చెప్పి తప్పకొంటున్నారు. ఈ రోజులలో మంత్రులు ప్రజల కష్టముఖాలను స్వయముగా కనుక్కొని వాటిని పరిశీలించేందుకు ప్రయత్నించడం లేదు.

“ఇక ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయముచూడగా విద్యనా ప్రభుత్వము తల పెట్టితే, ఈ ఇంజనీర్లుగాని, సూపర్ వైజర్లుగాని ఎన్నిమేట్లు, ఛానులు తయారు చేయటాలో నూరు రూపాయలు లంచము యిస్తే, వెయ్యి రూపాయలకు ఎన్నిమేట్లు యిచ్చేది, రెండు వందలయిస్తే రెండువేల రూపాయలకు, మూడు వందలు యిస్తే మూడువేల రూపాయలకు, యీవిధంగా ఎన్ని వందలుయిస్తే అన్నివేలకు ఎన్నిమేట్లు తయారుచేసి ప్రవేశిస్తున్నవంటి గవర్నమెంటుచేత ఈ ఇంజనీర్లు శాంక్ష్ను చేయించుచున్నారు. ఇవలంబు లంచగొండితనముక్రింద రాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రోజున P. W. Department వారుగూడా మామూళ్లు జాస్తిగా వుచ్చుకొని ప్రజలను అవస్థలు పెట్టుచున్నారు. లంచములు యివ్వకపోతే వనులు జరపడములేదు. లంచములు యివ్వగల ధనకులకు వనులు జరుగుచున్నవి. ఏదవారికి అట్లా జరుగుటలేదు. ఈ విషయము ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి దృష్టికిగూడా వచ్చియుండినది. వారుగూడా ఈ విషయముయొక్క నిజానిజములు తెలుసుకొని ఒప్పుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగినచర్య అయి ఉద్యోగస్థులమీద అప్పటి కప్పుడు తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, యీ రాష్ట్రములో లంచగొండితనము యింతగా ప్రబలము కానేరదు. మా జిల్లాలో ముగిచిస్తే అనే గ్రామములో ఆ చెరువుక్రింద నూరు ఎకరములు భూమి ఉన్నది. ఆ చెరువు తూము తీయతనే నీళ్లు కారిపోతున్నాయని ప్రజలు అంటే, అదికారి పోవుటలేదు. అట్లు కొద్దిగా కారిపోయిన నీటిని అరేపాశం చెరువుకు సప్లయి ఛానల్ తీసినామని జవాబు. కాని చివరకు ఆ చెరువుకు యీ సప్లయి ఛానల్ లేకుండాపోయింది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగస్థులు లంచములు తీసుకొనుటమరిగి ప్రజలకు ఎవ్వధమైపోయివంటి వనులు జరుగకుండా అడ్డుపెట్టుతూ కనుక్కొనే దిక్కులేకుండా ప్రవర్తించడంవల్ల ప్రజలు అనేక నష్టాలకు గురియగుచున్నారు.

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“ఇటువంటి పరిస్థిதలలో ఈ రోజు loans Tahsildars నూటికి 30 రూபాయల வந்து வந்தால் நிச்சயமாக loans தாஹ்ஸீல்தார்ஸ் ப்ரவல அண்ட்ரீன் செஸ்ஸூறு. ఈ విషయాలలో అట్టిలు పెట్టుకొన్న మరల అదే ఆபீஸర్ల ఈ అట్టిలను విచారిస్తారు. కాబట్టి ప్రజలకు మేలు కలిగే మార్గము ఉండదు. ఈ తాஹ్ஸీల్దార్లగూడ పటువంటివారంటే ముందు ఇదేమాదిరి లంచాలు நிச்சయంగా సుప్రీము కోర్టువరకు పోయి తప్పించుకొని వచ్చినటువంటివారు. వారినే ఈనాడు loans Tahsildars గా చేస్తున్నారంటే, వారు ముందుమాదిరినే ప్రవరిస్తారు. ఈ అక్రమాలనుగూరించి ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఎస్సీ పీటీஹ்ஸ் వచ్చినవి. మంత్రివర్గము కలெక్టர்లవద్దకు அట్టిల்கూడా వచ్చినవి. అనేక పీటీஹ்ஸ் కలெక్టరుக்குడ పెట్టుకొన్నారు. అవి విచாரణకు వచ్చేటప్పటికే అபிதாரలు వైచారివద్దకు పోయి டబ్బு ஐரூபேஸ் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மரல அ பீటీஹ்ஸ் 2500 ரூபாய். ఈ విషயములన్ని గமனமிంచிட்டுంటே பரிசాలா யுஞ்சுறு பటుவంటி அகதவகலர் து செஸ்ஸூர் ஸ்ட்ரீதுக்குவந்தி. கனக ఈ பரிசాలா விதானல், ఈ பரிசాలா யுஞ்சுறுல் மாரூராபலின் அபசரமு வంటே டுந்தி. தீர்மானம் வచ్చிவந்தே ப்ரவலு க்ரஹ்ஸூறு, பரிசாலன் அந்நகரம் கலரகல. அமுவலன் நேன ఈ தீர்மானம் வகரவந்துள்ளது.”

*SRI V. MUTHU :—“உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினரால் சட்டசபை முன்பாகக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி ஒன்றை நியமித்து சர்க்காரின் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்த்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

“இந்த தீர்மானத்தின்படி பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியை நியமிப்பதால் எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்பாது என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய எண்ணம். குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் வெளியில் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைக் குற்றம் சாட்டி பிரசாரம் செய்து கொண்டேயிருந்தார்கள். சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தை திறம்பட நடத்துவதற்காகவும், குற்றங்குறைகளை வேறுடன் களைவதற்காகவும்தான் அதிஷ்டவசமாக நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த இராஜ்ஜியத்தின் முதல் மந்திரிப் பதவியை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள இணங்கினார். அவர்கள் பதவியை ஒப்புக் கொண்ட அன்றைய தினமே சர்க்கார் இலாக்காக்களில் இருந்த பல குறைபாடுகள் நீங்கி விட்டதென்றே சொல்லலாம். காரணம் என்ன? தான் பதவியை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு சர்க்காரை திறம்பட நடத்துவதென்று மென்றால் சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் யாரும் அதிகாரிகளை நெருங்கக் கூடாது என்று முதன்முதலிலேயே சொல்லிவிட்டார். அவர் அம்மாதிரி சொல்லியதைக் கேட்டவுடன் பெரிய பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் எல்லாம் நடுங்கிப் போய் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சியில் அக்கிரமங்கள் எதுவும் செய்ய முடியாது என்பதை உணர்ந்து கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க இன்றைய தினம் ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சியில் ஏதோ பெரிய குற்றங்கள் இருப்பது போலவும், நிர்வாகம் திறம்பட நடக்கவில்லைபோலும் பேசி இதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதைக் கேட்டு நான் மிகவும் ஆச்சர்யமடைகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சி திறம்பட நடக்குமா, அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சியில் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை உண்டாகுமா என்பதைப் பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படவில்லை. நிச்சயமாக எல்லாம் உண்டாகும் என்பதைச் சென்ற மந்திரி சபையில் அவர் அரசாங்கத்தை திறம்பட நடத்தியதிலிருந்தே மக்கள் உணர்ந்து கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க இப்பொழுது ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது, அவர்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்தை திறம்பட, செம்மையாக நடக்கவிடாமல் தடை செய்வதற்காகவேதான் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும்: எதிர்க்கட்சியிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்ன பிரகாரம் ஆங்கில ஆட்சியிலிருந்த அதிகார வர்க்கத்தினரேதான் இன்றைக்கும் பதவியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அ

6th November 1952] [Sri V. Muthu]

ஒரு வகையில் உண்மைதான். ஆனால் அதிகார வர்க்கத்தின் போக்கு ராஜாஜி மந்திரி பதவியை வகிக்கப் போகிறார் என்று தெரிந்து மறு நாளே பெரும்பாலும் மாறிவிட்டது என்பதையாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அதிகாரிகளை அங்கத்தினர்கள் நெருங்கக் கூடாது என்று சொன்ன உடனே நிர்வாகத் தர்கள் தங்கள் மனப்பான்மையை மாற்றிக் கொள்ளா விட்டால் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சியில் இருக்கமுடியாது என்பதை உணர்ந்து விட்டார்கள். அப்படியே இப்பொழுது வெகு சுறுசுறுப்பாகவும், ஜக்கிரதையாகவும் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. I now adjourn the House for lunch till 3 p.m.”

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

*SRI V. MUTHU :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, காலையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி சில நேரம் பேசவிட்டு மறுபடியும் இது விஷயமாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகின்றேன்.

“இந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் எடுத்துப் பேசும்போது ‘நிர்வாகத்தில் எந்த விதமான குறைபாடுகளும் இல்லை; அதனால் அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கூடாது’ என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை.

“குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கலாம். அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு நாம் சட்டசபையில் கூடுகின்றோம். எந்தத் தீர்மானம் வந்தபோதிலும் நன்றாக விவாதிப்பதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அந்த சமயத்தில் நம்முடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை எடுத்துச்சொல்லுகின்றோம். ஒவ்வொரு வருக்கும் சுதந்திரம் உண்டு. அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துச்சொல்லும்போது மந்திரி அவர்கள் நன்றாக யோசித்து அந்த யோசனையை எவ்வளவு தூரம் கையாள முடியுமென்று பார்த்துத்தான் பதில் சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இந்த நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதிலிருந்து மந்திரிகளோ அல்லது மற்ற மேலான அதிகாரிகளோ ஏதாவது தவறுகள் செய்திருப்பார்களானால், அவ்வப்போது ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகின்றோம். எழுத்து மூலமாகவும் சொல்லுகின்றோம். அத்தனைக்கும் பரிசீலனைகள் தேடிக்கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. முடியாதது விடப்படுகின்றன. சிலர் கேட்கின்றார்கள், ‘இதை ஏன் செய்யவில்லை, அதை ஏன் செய்யவில்லை?’ என்று. சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் எடுத்துச் செல்லும்போது, மந்திரி அவர்கள் ‘முடியாத காரியம்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“சட்ட வரம்பிற்குள் காரியங்களைப் புறக்கணித்து நடத்தும் அதிகாரிகளின் மீது தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. அனேகம் பேர்கள் விலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்பதும் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

“சில சமயங்களில் சிக்கலான பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் சட்டப்படி நடக்கவில்லைவென்றால், அங்குள்ள நம் போன்ற பொதுமக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பதில்லை என்பதுதான் காரணம். இதை அறிந்துதான் அதிகாரிகள் சில சமயங்களில் காரியத்தைக் கெடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்லும் பதில் என்னவென்றால், ‘நான் இந்தக் காரியத்தை சட்ட ரூபப்படி செய்தேன். ஆனால், அதை இன்றை வந்து தடுத்த விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் யோசனைப்படி செய்தேன். ஆகையால் இந்தக் காரியம் தடைபட்டுப் போய்விட்டது; ஒருவருக்குப் பாதகமாய் நடந்துவிட்டது’ என்று பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“இதை உணர்ந்துதான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சட்டபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் நிர்வாகத்தினர்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதனால், சட்டசபை உரிமையைப் பறித்துவிட்டதாக நினைக்கவேண்டாம்.

[Sri V. Muthu]

[6th November 1952]

“உதாரணமாக, ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டுவிட்டால், உடனே அங்கு செல்கின்றோம், சில சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள். பிரச்சினையால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கட்சியார் ஒரு அங்கத்தினரைக் கொண்டோ, வேறு யாரைக்கொண்டோ அந்த அதிகாரியினிடத்தில் போய் தனக்குத் சாதகமாக யொல்லிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதனால் காரியம் கெட்டுவிடுகிறது. எப்படியும் அதிகாரிகள் சட்டத்தின் படி போகும்போது ஒருவருக்கு பாதகமாகவும், இன்னொருவருக்கு சாதகமாகவும்தான் நடக்கமுடியும். பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? புகார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதுதான் நிர்வாகத்தில் நாம் அதிருப்தியடையக்கூடிய முதல் காரணம்.

“ஆகையால், இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் நாம் நெருங்கி சில தனிப்பட்ட சலுகைகளுக்கும் விஷயங்களுக்கும் மிகவும் முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு, பொது மக்களோ சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களோ பிரவேசிக்காமல் இருந்தால் காரியங்கள் சரிவர நடக்கும். இருந்தபோதிலும் அதிகாரிகள் எல்லா உத்தரவுகளையும் சட்டங்களையும் தவறாமல் அனுசரிக்கிறார்கள் என்று முழுவதும் சொல்லவில்லை.

“சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள் சரிவர சட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில்லையென்று. உதாரணமாக ரேஷன் சட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மிகவும் மோசமாக அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டதாக அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றி சொன்னார்கள். வாஸ்தவம். ரேஷன் சட்டம் மிகவும் நல்ல போக்கில் இருந்தது. அதை முழு மூச்சுடன் நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வந்திருப்போமேயானால், சர்க்காருக்கும் நாட்டுக்கும் மிக நன்மையாக இருந்திருக்கும். இதையெல்லாம் இந்த சிலில் சபை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும்களும் மிகவும் கீழ்த்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் மிகவும் அலட்சியமாக நடத்தியதால்தான் சர்க்காருக்கும் கெட்டுப்பெயர் ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பில் ஏற்பட்ட குறைகளை அங்கத்தினர்கள் எடுத்துச்சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. உதாரணமாக அரசாங்கத்தில் இந்த கீழ்த்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அதாவது கிராம முன்சீப், கணக்குப்பிள்ளை, இவர்கள்தான் நிர்வாகத்தில் அஸ்திவாரமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய எழுத்துதான் கடைசி வரையில் நிற்கிறது. இவர்கள் ஒன்று எழுதிவிட்டால் அதை எமனால் கூட மாற்றமுடியாது. எந்த சட்டத்தையும் அவர்கள். தவிபெயடி ஆக்கிவிடமுடியும். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் உண்மையிலேயே யார் என்று பார்த்தால், அவர்கள் வேறு யாரும் இல்லை. தினம் தினம் நாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள்தான். நம்முடைய பக்கத்திலேயே இருக்கின்றவர்கள்தான். நம்முடைய சுற்றத்தார்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம். ஊரை விட்டு அவர்கள் எப்போதும் வெளியே போனதேயில்லை. அவர்கள் பெரும் பாலும் பரம்பரை வாரிசுகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களைப்பற்றி எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்களிடம் நேரில் போய் எதாவது சொல்லி நேர்மையான மனமாற்றம் ஏற்படும்படிச் செய்தால் காரியங்கள் சுலபமாக நடந்துவிடும். ஆகையால், நிர்வாகத்தில் குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கிறதென்றால், இந்தச் சிறு அதிகாரிகளிடந்தான் அந்த குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கிறதென்று அர்த்தம் பண்ணவேண்டும்.

“உதாரணமாக, மைலோ முதலியவைகளைச் சப்ளை செய்தால் அங்கிருக்கின்ற சிலில் சப்ளை ஆபீசர்கள் சில பேர்கள் தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காட்டுகிறார்கள், இதை யாரும் தடுக்க முடியவேயில்லை. அவர்கள் எந்த இடத்தில் தப்பு செய்கின்றார்களென்று புரிந்து கொள்ளவே முடியவில்லை. மேல் அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் புகார் தருகிறோம். ஆனால், யார் தவறுதல் செய்தார்கள்? எப்பொழுது செய்தார்கள்? எந்த இடத்தில் செய்தார்கள்? என்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களை நம்மில் யாரும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஏனென்றால், அங்கிருக்கின்ற அதிகாரிகள் சில பேர்களுக்கு சொந்தக்காரர்கள் என்ற சலுகையில் நாம் விட்டுவிடுகின்றோம். இதைப் பெரிய அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் நாம் புகார் போட்டுவிட்டு நாம் எந்தவிதமான ஒத்துழைப்பும் அவர்களுக்குத் தராததேயாவதில்லை.

6th November 1952]

[Sri V. Muthu]

“ ஒரு ரெவிన్யூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசரிடத்தில் புகார் சொன்ன காலத்தில், கார்களை மொத்தமாக வாங்கிவைத்துக்கொண்டு (கனம் ஸ்பீக்கர் நேரம் முடிந்தவிட்டது என்பதற்கு மணியை அடித்தார்.) சரி இதோ முடித்துவிடுகிறேன்.

“ ஆகவே, சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னமாதிரி இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றி ஒரு கமிட்டி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை நேரில் எடுத்துச்சொல்லி தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்பட்டால் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்வதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution in view of the fact that the Government themselves have taken steps to appoint an official to go into the matter and suggest ways and means to reform the administrative machinery. At the same time I agree with some of the points raised by my hon. Friends on the floor of this House that the offices have been staffed heavily though very little work is turned out. For instance recently several Tahsildars have been appointed and they have also been given the assistance of special Revenue Inspectors. The duties assigned to these could easily be done by the regular Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors. Further many of these are not qualified and they don't do their job well. I know of cases where files have been noted as having been dealt with, but the parties concerned have not at all received any communication from the officers concerned. I know of a case which happened in the office of the Sub-Collector, Rajampet division, Cuddapah district. The office of a village officer was given to a member of a different family. When the proper heir sent his petition, the records in the office showed that the petition was referred back to the petitioner for the reason that it had not been sufficiently stamped. But the party never received it. The appeal time expired and the family lost the right of getting the job. Such is the condition in some of these offices. We are prepared to wait and see what recommendations are going to be made by the Special Officer. We are for reorganizing and effecting retrenchment in the administrative machinery so that files will move urgently instead of getting stuck up in the present red-tape. We all expected much improvement would take place after the leader of the party in power took up office, but much has not been done to put down dishonesty among the services and to increase efficiency. All these need not now be dealt with in detail as we hope something would be done soon after the report of the Special Officer is received by Government.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ ఆధున, ఈ బిల్లునానికీ ఒక సవరణను పెట్టి ఈ 3-10
బిల్లునాన్ని బలపరచవలసినా ఉద్దేశ్యం. ఇటువంటి బిల్లునకు ఈ సభకుండు p.m.
రాకడం ముఖ్యంగా ప్రధానమందిరికీ ఒక తలనొప్పిగావుంటుంది. వాస్తవమే. ఎందుచేత
నంటే administrative machinery అంతటికూడా ఆయన ఒక నాయకుడు.
గనుక ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి administrative machinery సరికాలేదని అంటే
తలనొప్పి కలుగునటువంటి విషయము సహజమే. కాని administrative machi-

[Sri C. V. K. Rao] [6th November 1952]

nery సరిగాలేదని నేడు ఈ తీర్మానముయొక్క వాదన. ఈ administrative machinery ని సూక్ష్మాని దీని ఉద్దేశ్యము. ఏ principles ఏ పద్ధతులపైన ప్రస్తుత యంత్రాంగం ఉన్నది. ప్రస్తుతపు పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము సిద్ధాంతరీత్యా చెప్పాలి అన్నట్లయినా పాశ్చాత్య ప్రభుత్వకాలములో నిర్మించినవివరి విధానము ననుసరించి నడుస్తున్న యంత్రాంగమే ఇది. అసలు మామూలు ప్రజల జీవిత అనుభవ ములుబట్టి దూచినట్లయిన ఇది ఒక లంచగొండ్రి పరిపాలన యంత్రముగా ఉన్నది. మొట్టమొదట సరిగా ఈ శాసనసభలో ఇటువంటి తీర్మానం చర్చించబడుతున్నదని నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను. బడ్జెట్ సమన్వేషణలో ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తమ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగాన్ని సమగ్రముగా చూట్టారారు. నేను చూట్టాడే ముందు ఆయన యొక్క వాదన విరిగిపోయింది అని కునూహాలంగా గమనించుచుంటిని. కాలా తెలివితేటలుగల వారివాదనను ఉపేక్షించడం నాతోటి కుర్చీనాసికి నాభ్యుత్సాహం కాదు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగ విధానాన్ని సమగ్రపరచడం అంటే పాత ప్రభుత్వ విధానానికి ఎటువంటిగతి పట్టుందో అటువంటిగతి దీనికిపాడే తడుతుందని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. కాని ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనేక సార్లు చూట్టాడుతూ ఎక్కడైనా అక్రమం ఉండినట్లయితే, ఏ ఉద్యోగి అయినా లంచాలు తుట్టుకొన్నట్లయితే, ఆ విషయాల నా దృష్టికి తీసుకురాండి ఏ ఉద్యోగి అయినా తన పదవిని సరిగా నిర్వహించగలిగియున్నట్లయిన, నా దృష్టికి తెస్తే, న్యాయంగా విచారించి తగు చర్య తీసుకొంటాము, మేము న్యాయంగా పరిపాలన జరగాలనే పూజుకొంటున్నాము అని ఆయన కాలాసార్లు చెప్పుతూ ఉన్నారు. ఇప్పుడు మన అందరికీ శాసనసభ్యులుగా ప్రజలతో సంబంధం కలిగి దాదాపు 4 నెలల అనుభవమున్నది. ఈ 4 నెలల అనుభవములో ప్రజలతో సంబంధం ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ శాసనసభ్యులను వారి గుండె మీద చేయివేసుకొని ప్రజలనుండి ఎన్నిసార్లు complaints వివరించడం చేస్తున్నామని అడుగుతున్నాను. అంతేగాదు ప్రభావ మంత్రికి మేము స్వయంముగా complaints ఇచ్చాము. Complaints వుండి ఏ నెలలు, రి నెలలు అయినప్పటికీ వాటిపైన ఇంకా ఏమీ జరగలేదు, అని చెప్పుతున్నారు. మేము ఇటువంటి విషయములు చెప్పినప్పుడు, కమ్యూనిస్టుల పని అలా ఆరితేడూక్కి చేయడమే అని అంటారు. నాకు తెలుసును ప్రజల సమస్యలు, వారి కష్టాలను చెప్పినప్పుడు, వీరు grievances ను multiply చేస్తున్నారని చమత్కారంగా అంటారు. మేము చెప్పినదానిని వారు మృదయ పూర్వకంగా నమ్మరు. ఇప్పుడు వీరి పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగ విధానము చూస్తే, చికిత్స పరిపాలనల యంత్రాంగాన్నే ఇప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడ ఆనుసరిస్తూ బలపరచుకున్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. అయితే, ఇది బుద్ధిపూర్వకంగా చేస్తున్నారా లేక అసహాయతవల్లనా అనే ప్రశ్న వస్తుంది. ఈ రెండు ఉన్నాయనే నా ఉద్దేశ్యం. ఇది అసహాయతేకాదు, పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లా ఉంటే, గనుక ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి ధనిక విధానాన్ని ఇట్లాగే సాగించి, ఎవరైతే ధనికులుగా ఉన్నారో, ఎవరైతే బలముగలిగి యుంటారో, వీరిని ఒకేసారి తొలగించేయటం కష్టమైనటువంటిదని, పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లాగు మారుతాయో తెలియదు గనుక ఇట్లాగే సాగిస్తాము అని అనుకోవచ్చును. ప్రస్తుతము తబ్బు ఉన్నటువంటివారియొక్కయు, అధికారుల యొక్కయు ఉన్నటువంటివారి యొక్కయు వసులు జరగుతున్నాయి. క్రింద కాలాకాశమునంది పైన Fort St. George వరకు ఇదే పని జరుగుతున్నది. ఇక్కడ Treasury benches మీద కూర్చొన్న మంత్రులు మనకు ఎన్ని సమాధానములు చెప్పినప్పటికీ, ఆ ఉద్దేశ్యము ఉన్నప్పటికీ, ఈ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగం ఈ విధానము ఉన్నంతకాలము ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కరింకాదు. పైన మనది welfare State

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అని చెప్పుతూ ఉంటారు. కాని దీనిలో అంతా corruption కేసులే కనడతాయి. corruption కేసులు ఎక్కడైనా ఉంటే, ఎక్కడైనా ఆక్రమం జరిగినట్లయితే, దానికి తగు రీతిగా చర్య తీసుకొంటున్నామని పెద్ద కబుర్లు చెప్పడంకూడ వింటున్నాము. ఇది వరకు చాలా విషయాలు వదిలారు. ఇతర దేశాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి పార్లమెంటరీ విధానాన్ని కొద్దో గొప్పో చూశాను. కాని ప్రజలమధ్య ఇంకా ఎక్కువ విషయాలు నేర్చుకోవలసినవి, ఈ యంత్రాంగముయొక్క నిజస్వభావాన్ని దాదాపు 4 నెలలనుంచి తెలుసుకొన్నాను. ఏ ప్రజలు ఇచ్చినటువంటి పిటిషన్లుగాని complaints గాని బుట్ట దాఖలా అవుతున్నాయో ఇవి చాలాపార్లు మా డిల్లీలో స్వయంముగా చూచాను. ఇక మంత్రులు ఇక్కడ Treasury benches మీద కూర్చోని కబుర్లు చెప్పుచుండడమే గాకుండా, అప్పుడప్పుడు కొన్ని విషయాలలో చిక్కలు వచ్చినప్పుడు, ఎవరైన సభ్యులుగాని, పార్టీ నాయకులుగాని కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక విషయాలలో ఉత్తరములు వ్రాసి వచ్చుడు, వాటికి అప్పుడప్పుడు తక్షణమే సమాధానాలు వస్తూఉంటాయి. ఈ సమాధానాలు సాధారణంగా “ఇవి ఫలనప్రస్తుతం పంపించబడింది, వీనినిగురించి ఆలోచిస్తాను” అని తెలుపబడుతాయి. కాని జరిగే పరిస్థితి అంతా విమిటంటే, మంత్రులు, వారి ఉద్యోగులవైత, వారివైన రిపోర్టులవైత ఆధారపడి ఆ ప్రకారము చేస్తారు. ఒకచోట ఒక భూమి మీద ప్రజలకు చెందినటువంటి లంక భూమి వట్టాలను అక్రమంగా డిల్లీ కలెక్టరు ధనికులకు చేందేట్లు చేసినాడు. దానివైన ప్రభుత్వమునకు complaints వస్తే, దానికి సంబంధించినటువంటి ధనిక యజమానులుగాని, వారి బంధు వర్తకులుగాని దీనిని తక్కువద్దుకొనుటకు ఇక్కడ Fort St. George వర్గరకువచ్చి ఇక్కడ Secretariat లో ఉన్న ఉద్యోగులను ఆశ్రయించి విచిక్కురాకుండా సరిజేసుకొన్నారు. కనుక ఎవరికైతే కోయి, ఎవరికైతే అధికారముఉండో వార్ల పనులు సాగుతూ ఉన్నాయి. ఇటువంటి విషయాలు గురించి ఇంతకుముందే Hon. Mr. కొండయ్య చాలా వివరాలు చెప్పారు. నాకు సర్వసాధారణంగా ఈ వివరాలు చెప్పు దానికి జ్ఞాపకశక్తి ఉండదు. కనుక ఇప్పుడు కొన్ని జనరల్ ప్రిన్సిపుల్స్ మాత్రము చెప్పుతున్నాను. ముత్రముమీద చూచినట్లయితే ఇప్పుడు, ప్రభుత్వము చెచ్చిస్తున్నటువంటి ధనము అన్ని డిపార్టుమెంటులలోకూడా ఉద్యోగవర్గాన్ని పెంచడానికే చెచ్చిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసియన్నది. ఏ రీతికైనను ప్రజలకు అనుకూలమైనటువంటి కనీస సంస్కరణలుకూడ చేయడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు తలపెట్టబడినటువంటి కనీస సంస్కరణల కార్యక్రమము అమలులో ఉండాలి అన్నట్లయితే చాలా తీవ్ర చర్య తీసుకోవలసియంటుంది. ఇందుకుగాను ఏ స్ఫూత్రాలమీద ఇక్కడ Fort St. George లోని Secretariat లో పనులు సాగుతున్నాయి. ఏ స్ఫూత్రాలమీద క్రింది తాలూకా ఆఫీసులు మొదలుకొని తదితర ఆఫీసులు పనిచేస్తున్నాయి అనే విషయాలన్నీ కూడ సమగ్రంగా విచారణ జరపవలసియంటుంది. ఈ విషయముల గురించి ఇక్కడ శాసనసభ్యులు చెప్పుతున్నారంటే, ప్రత్యేకముగా ఉద్యోగులమీద విమి విరోధములేదని చెప్పుచున్నాను, ఎందుచేతనంటే, ఇప్పుడు శాసనసభ్యులు ప్రత్యక్షముగా స్వయముగా చూచినటువంటి తమ అనుభవాలనే చెప్పుచున్నారని వేరేకాదు. దీనిలో విమి సిద్ధాంతానుకరణము లేదని గుర్తించవలసినదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. నిజముగా ఇప్పుడు పడుస్తున్నటువంటి పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము ధనికులయొక్కయు, పలుకుబడిగలవారియొక్కయు పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగమేనని చెప్పుటకు సందేహములేదు. కనుక ఈ విషయములలో తగుపటువంటి చర్యలు తీసుకొచ్చుని ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చుచెప్పుట శాసనసభ్యులయొక్క కర్తవ్యము, విధిమొదలున్నది. వారు ఇచ్చట ఈ విషయాలన్నీ చెప్పుతున్నారంటే, ప్రత్యేకముగా ప్రభుత్వముమీదగాని, మరే ఉద్యోగులమీదగాని తమయొక్క పిటిషన్లు

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వైన, చర్య లీసుకొనబడలేదని, అవి గుర్తింపబడలేదనిగాని లేక రాజ్ కోటు ఎన్ని కలలో కోట్లన్న తమకు అనుకూలంగా చేసుకోవాలి అనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతోగాని ఇవన్నీ చెప్పు తున్నారని అనుకోవూడదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇట్లు ప్రాజెక్టుల వారానికీ నచ్చ చెప్పడం చాలా కష్టమైనటువంటి పనియని నాకు తెలుసును. ఎందుచేతనంటే, నారికి ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులవైన నే నమ్మకము, ప్రేమ ఉన్నదని ఇప్పుడు అనుభవాన్నిబట్టి తెలుస్తున్నది.

“నేడు ప్రభుత్వోధికారం యావత్తూ ఫోర్టు నెంటు జార్జి కోటులో కేంద్రీకృతమై ఉంది. స్థానికాధికారులకు విశేషాధికారాలు లేవు. ప్రతి చిన్న విషయాన్ని మద్రాసుకు వ్రాసుకుంటేనే కాని నిర్ణయించు అధికారం వారికేలేదు. ప్రజలు తమ విషయాలను స్థానిక ఉద్యోగులకు తెలుపుకున్నప్పటికీ అవి నెరవేరటానికి ఎంతోకాలం పడుతోంది. సాధారణంగా ఉద్యోగులు ప్రజల అందువాయిలో ఉండరు. ప్రజలకు, ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగానికి సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు లేవు. ఈ నాడు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైన శాసనసభ్యులకుడా ప్రజల కష్టనష్టాలను ఉద్యోగులకు తెలుపుకొనే ఏలుకూడా తగ్గి పోతోంది. రాజ్ కోటులవారానికీ ప్రభుత్వంలో ప్రజాప్రతినిధులతో చూట్లాడుటకైనా ఉద్యోగులు వెనుదిన్నున్నారు. ప్రజలతోను ప్రజాప్రతినిధులతోను సంబంధం కోల్పోవుట వల్ల ఉద్యోగులు సాధించగలిగిందేమీ ఉండదు. శాసన సభ్యులు చెప్పే విషయాలను అటు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఇటు, ప్రభుత్వంకూడా శ్రద్ధగా విని చర్యలీసుకోవలసి ఉంది. స్థానిక ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు రాజకీయ విశేషాల నిమిత్తంలేకుండా ప్రజల సమస్యలను తీర్చుటకు ప్రయత్నించేయాలి. నిష్పక్షపాతబుద్ధితో ప్రవర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వ పక్షం వాడు, ప్రతిపక్షంవాడు అనే విచక్షణ వారు చూపరాదు. అపోజిషన్ సభ్యులు చెప్పేదానిని తిరస్కరించడమే వృత్తిగా పెట్టుకోవరాదు. జిల్లాలో పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించాలి. ఈ నాడు లంచగొండితనం ఎంతైనా ఉంది. దానిని రూపుమాపనిచే ప్రజలకు సుఖమనేదే ఉండను. ప్రతి చిన్న పనికికూడా ప్రజలు లంచము లిచ్చుకొనవలసివస్తోంది. రాజ్ కోటులవారానికీ లంచగొండితనాన్ని రూపు మాపటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తామని చెప్పివున్నారు. వారు అధికారంలోకి వచ్చి ఆరుమాసాలైనట్టుంది. కాని అట్టి ఛాయలేవీ కనుపించుటలేదు. ప్రజల స్థితి నానాటికి దుర్భరమై పోతోంది. పోలీసు శాఖ పరిపాలన చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంది. ప్రజలను ధయపెట్టి పరిపాలించుట ఈ ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యమేమో నాకు తెలియుటలేదు. ఎన్నో సందర్భాలలో పోలీసు దౌర్జన్యాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి లేబడుతున్నాయి. కాని ఏదో సాకుమీద అవి ప్రభుత్వం పరిశీలించటం లేదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో పోలీసు శాఖ ప్రతిపక్షులవారిని అణగారొక్కటలో ఉపయోగింపబడుతోంది. ఈ విధానం మారాలి. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు రాజకీయాలతో నిమిత్తం ఉండరాదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు సభ్యులు చెప్పేదానిని తగినంత శ్రద్ధతోచూడాలి. ప్రతిపక్షంవారి ఆవశ్యకత ప్రభుత్వంవారి కెంతైనా ఉంది

“ఈ నాడు అధికారం అంతా ఫోర్టు నెంటు జార్జి కోటులో కట్టుబడివుంది. దానిని సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు వికేంద్రీకరణ చేస్తేనేకాని పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా నడవదు. ప్రతి చిన్న విషయానికి మద్రాసు వంక చూడడం అధికారులు తగ్గించుకునేట్లు చేయాలి. ప్రజలు చేసుకొనే చిన్న విజ్ఞాపనలకుకూడా ఫోర్టునుంచే ఉత్తమతలు రావలసి ఉన్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగంలో రెడ్ టేపిజమ్ పెరిగిపోతోంది. ఏ పన్నైనా జరుగవలసంటే విండ్ల తరబడి కాలం గడిచిపోతోంది. జిల్లా అధికారులలో కొంతమందికూడా ఉండుటలేదు. ఒక శాఖవారు చెప్పేదానికి ఇంకొకశాఖవారు

6th November 1952] [Sri C. V. K. Rao]

చెప్పేదానికి ఎంతో వ్యత్యాసముంటోంది. ఉదాహరణకు P.W.D. వారు చెప్పే వస్తులను రెవిన్యూవారు అంగీకరించరు. ఒక కార్యాలయంనుంచి ఇంకొక కార్యాలయానికి కాగితాలు తిరుగుటలోనే కాలం గడిచిపోతోంది. ఎంత చిన్న దరఖాస్తుయినా విండ్రప్రబడి ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకొనబడకుండా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాల్లో ఉండిపోతోంది. ప్రభుత్వంలో పని అంటేనే ప్రజలలో నిస్సహన, నిరాశ కల్లుతోంది. పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగంలోని లోపాలవల్ల ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వం చేయదలచిన కొద్దిపాటి మేల్కూడా జరుగుటలేదు. లంచగొండితనం ఎంతమాత్రం తగ్గలేదు. తాలూకా కచేరీనుంచి మద్రాసు కార్యాలయాల వరకు లంచములనేకాని వస్తులు జరగవని ప్రజలు చెప్పుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ లోటుపాట్లను సవరించుటకు కొంతవరకైనా అధికారాన్ని వికేంద్రీకరణచేయాలి.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ప్రస్తుత ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగములోని లోపాల లోటుపాట్లున్నాయి. 3-30 ఏటని సరిదిద్దుకుంటూ సమర్థించుకొనిపోతున్న మనప్రతి యిక్కడ Treasury Benches P.m. లో కూర్చునియున్నారు. ఈ పరిపాలనా విధానము వెనుకటి పార్లమెంటు ప్రతిపాలనా యంత్రాంగమును ఆధారముచేసుకొని నడుపబడుతున్నది. దీనిలోని లోటుపాట్లు యిక్కడ కూర్చునియున్న సభ్యులు అనేకమందికి పూర్తిగా గోచరమైయున్నవి. ఇవన్నియు వివరించుట అలవికానిపని. ఈనాడు రైతాంగమునకు కలిగేటటువంటి చిక్కులు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో వయ్యాయన్నవానికి, లేదావారికి దృష్టాంతరములుగానే ఉన్నవి. ఫనికవర్తకునకు చెందిన రైతాంగమునకు యీ చిక్కులు అడ్డురావడములేదు. వీర ప్రజలకు యీ అడ్డులనుండి తప్పించుకొనలేకున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో మంచివాళ్లు కలరు, చెడ్డవాళ్లు కలరు. ఈ సభ్యులలో నేడు మనముండు ఉన్న యీ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగ సవరణను ప్రతిఘటించ నుద్దేశించెడు ప్రముఖులు లేకపోలేదు. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సదుద్దేశముతోనే జరిపబడుతున్నదని కొందరు ప్రముఖులే చెప్పగలరని నా విశ్వాసము. యీ ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగము తెలివిలేటలతో నడిచిన అంతయు సక్రమపద్ధతిలో నడువవచ్చునని నమ్ముటటువంటివారు యీ ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగస్థులలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ సభ్యులలో ఎవరికి యిట్లమువచ్చినట్లు వారివారి అధికారాలు వివరించిన దేశముయొక్క ప్రజల వాగకొరకేనని చెప్పగలను. ఈ యంత్రాంగము సవరించిన తర్వాతనే complaints అనేది ఉండటానికి అవకాశముండదు. అన్ని విషయములు ప్రతి ఒకసభ్యుడు చెప్పవచ్చును. నిజానికి పార్టీ దృక్పథమునకే కాకుండా నిష్పక్షపాతబుద్ధిని ఉపయోగించిన యీ లోట్లు గోచరమగును. యీ లోటుపాట్లు తెలివిలేటలతో నిర్వహించబడుతున్నందున ప్రభుత్వంలో ఒక వర్తకువారికి యీ సవరణ యిట్లములేకపోవచ్చును. నిజానికి యిప్పుడు నడుపబడుతున్న పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగము యే శాస్త్రములైన, యే పద్ధతులైన నడుపబడుతున్నది అని ప్రశ్నించుకొనగోరుతున్నాను. ఇది శాస్త్రీయ పద్ధతిలో ఉండినదని చెప్పేయడం అది ప్రస్తుత వ్యవస్థకు అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నదని నేను అంగీకరించను. ప్రజల జీవితానుభవాబట్టి, యీ రోజులలో యీ ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగము సరిగా పనిచేయడంలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగకరముగలేదని, యీ నాడు దీనికి సవరణచేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన శాఖామాల్యలు యీ లోటుపాట్లు బయటికి రానీయకుండా తెలివిలేటలతో తప్పించుకొంటున్నారని అని నా అభిప్రాయము. యిది రాజకీయంగా తప్పించుకొనడము అన్నమాట. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా యీ ప్రభుత్వ

6th November 1952] [Sri M. Dharmalingam]

பிடிவாதத்துடன் நடப்பதாக இது நிரூபிக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் நமது சென்னை மாகாண முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிறிதளவு சிரமம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பியிருக்கிற பிரதிநிதிகள் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளுக்கு கூடிய அளவில் நல்ல முறையில் பதிலளித்தால் மிகவும் உசிதமாக இருக்கும் என்பதாக நான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“தெரிந்த பாஷையில் கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டால் தானே சரியான பதில் சொல்லமுடியும். தெரியாத பாஷையில் கேட்டால் என்ன செய்வது.”

***SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—**“இரண்டாவதாக நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுவது என்னவென்றால் அரசாங்கத்தில் குறைகள் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். அப்படி இருந்தாலும் அரசாங்கத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேச வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனாலும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் குறைகளை எடுத்துக் காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விவசாயத்தில் பொது மக்கள் அதிகம் சிரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அதிகமான உணவு பொருள்கள் விருத்தியாக வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் உற்சாகம் காட்டி வருகிறார்கள். அப்படிக்காட்டி வருவது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம் தான். அப்படி காட்டுகிற போது அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து பொது மக்களுக்கு சௌகரியத்தைச் செய்து வருகிறது என்று பாரக்கும் போது சௌகரியம் செய்வது நூறுக்கு 90 வீதம் இல்லையென்று தான் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது subsistence கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன்படி திருவள்ளூர் தாலுகாவில் சுமார் 1,000 மனுக்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்த மனுக்களில் சுமார் 40 மனுக்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து ரூ. 50,000 வரையில் சாங்க்ஷன் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன் வந்திருக்கிறதா வென்று கேட்ட போது காலணாக் கூட கையில் இல்லை என்றும், கணக்குக்காகத் தான் சாங்க்ஷன் செய்து வைத்திருந்ததாகவும் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டோம். உங்களுக்கு வாக்குறிமை கொடுத்தோம், சட்டசபைக்கு அனுப்பி வைத்தோம், என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று மக்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் வார்த்தைக்கு மட்டும் சொல்லுகிறது தவிர கைச் செய்கையில் செய்ய முன் வரவில்லை என்று தான் இது நிரூபிக்கிறது. இதில் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிறிது சிரமம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொன்ன அளவில் பிரயாசை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“மூன்றாவதாக மத்திய சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது என்றால் அலமாதி, ஆவடி, பட்டாபிராம் முதலிய இடங்களில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ஜனங்களுக்கு உத்யோகங்கள் கொடுத்து ஓரளவு வேலை இல்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை அறவே ஒழித்து இருக்கிறது. சுமார் 6, 7 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு ஒரு சட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி ஷெடியூல்ட் வகுப்பாளர்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும், பாகிஸ்தானிலிருந்து வந்தவர்களுக்கும் 40 சத விதிகம் ஸ்தானங்களை ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு சட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜாதிகள் என்றும், பாகிஸ்தானிலிருந்து வந்தவர்களென்றும் ருசுப்பிப்பதற்கு அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கிராம முன்சீப்களிடமிருந்து சர்ட்டிபிகேட் பெற்று அது டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கு முன்பாக தாக்கல் செய்தால் சட்டத் தின்படி ஸ்தானங்கள் ஒதுக்கி வைத்து உத்யோகம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அந்தப்படி இப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு உத்யோகங்கள் வருகிறது என்று யோசித்துப் பாரக்கும்போது அப்படி ஆதரவு கொடுக்க இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். சேரிகளின் விஷயங்கள் தான் நன்றாகத் தெரியுமே. அவர்கள் ஒரு அடி கூட செல்ல முடியவில்லை. அங்கு நடக்கும் விஷயங்களைப் பார்த்தால் கண்ணீர் விடக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. கிராம அதிகாரிகளிடம் அவர்கள் செல்வதற்கு முடியவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சலுகை கொடுத்தும் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. கிராம அதிகாரிகளை அத்தாட்சிப் பத்திரம் வேண்டும்

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என்று கேட்டால் கொடுக்க மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். பிறகு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாக்ஜிஸ் டிரேட்டிங் போய் கேட்டால் நீ யார் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியாது, அத்தாட்சி பத்திரம் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான மக்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நடந்து வருவதைப் பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அரசாங்கம் இதில் சிரத்தை காட்ட வில்லை என்று தான் தோன்றுகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட விஷயங்களில் சென்னை ராஜ்ய முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் வேண்டிக் கொள்வது என்ன வென்றால் இந்த விஷயத்தில் சிறிதளவு சிரமம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்தந்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கு instructions கொடுத்து கேட்கிறவர்களுக்கு சர்ட்டிபிகேட் பத்திரம் வழங்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்ப காலம் தவறி விட்டால் அந்தக் காலத்தை மறுபடியும் நீடித்துக் கொடுத்து 40 சத விதிகம் அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்னுமொரு குறை ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எத்தனையோ குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வது என்னுடைய கடமை. அதில் ஒன்றிரண்டு மட்டில் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதிலும் முக்கியமானதைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சேரிகளில் ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடம் மிகவும் நெருக்கடியாகவும் சுகாதாரக் குறைவாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பை சேர்ந்தவர்களில் சிலர் கல்வி கற்றிருந்தும் அவர்கள் பக்கத்தில் சுகாதாரமாகவுள்ள இடங்களில் வீடு கட்டிக் கொள்ள இடம் கேட்டும் இன்னும் கொடுக்க வில்லை. ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு அல்ல, இரண்டு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு அல்ல, ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பு அல்ல, இரண்டு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பு அல்ல, ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பாகவே வர்கள் மனுச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் மனுச் செய்து கொண்டும் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. பணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்பது ஒரு பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்க வில்லை. இவ்விதம் திருவள்ளூரில் இன்னும் அரசாங்கம் நிலத்தை கொடுக்க முன் வரவில்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் பொறுப்பை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய இன்னும் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி வரவேண்டும். இது சம்பந்தமாக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக உத்தரவுகள் அனுப்பிவைத்து இந்த விஷயங்களில் கவனம் காட்டி அவர்களை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டிய வழி காட்ட வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—“ Sir, once again hon. Members of this hon. House are faced with the painful job of criticizing the Government and the Government machinery. It is a very painful job. I do not know whether it is the mistake of the voters or of the parties that selected us as candidates. I came into the House as a layman with the fond hope and the fond belief to find people and parties discussing things about the real progress of the country. But to my surprise and agony I find here people throwing mud at each other. It is a very painful thing. When we read reports of the proceedings of the House in the newspapers and also about the policies that are being followed by other countries—it may be the capitalist country of America or the Communist country of Russia—we find there is a difference between the two. They are thinking of greater production and distribution and of peace and happiness for the people of their country. But what do we discuss here? We discuss about the machinery that we have. This is a most painful thing even to think of. We know what kind of officers we have. We also know that certain representatives of certain parties who are sitting here as Members are threatening

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officers in certain districts and forcing them to oblige them, even if their cause be bad and I know, as a representative of the people, who are all indulging in certain of these bad things. But my hope is that our administrative machinery should be clean, very clean. I know Government have in certain districts certain officers who work against the Government, who work for the destruction of the Government and who want to make the Government unpopular. I have been long expecting that Government would take steps to clean the machinery of the Government. But what is it that has been done? My expectation has remained only a hope. I still hope that the present Government will take steps to clean the machinery. We have our administrative personnel. The party in power to-day may be here to-morrow, and the day after that they may or may not be here. It is one party that is running the administration to-day. It may be another that may take up the administration to-morrow. But the administrative machinery cannot be dispensed with. I do not know if it is the view of certain parties to demolish the existing machinery and recruit new people for the new Government to work their new deal, according to their new method for the progress of the country that would be extolled throughout the world. But I feel, and everyone should feel, that if the present machinery has been rusty, if any parts are broken and not suitable to the present conditions, the machinery should be cleaned or remodelled, or the parts should be replaced. This is what is wanted. Sometime back when I read in the newspapers that the Chief Minister had appointed Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., to go into the working of the Secretariat and suggest ways and means to bring about co-ordination and effect retrenchment, if possible, I was fondly hoping that the Government and the Hon. Chief Minister would institute some sort of an enquiry, like that of the Banking Enquiry Committee, or the Tariff Board Enquiry, to find out how certain institutions are working and give suggestions to reorganize the Secretariat. I was expecting the Government would constitute a small committee composed of officers or experts to go into this question. If that had been done, there would not have been any necessity for the Resolution that has been brought here to-day and for the unhappy discussion in this House. I hope the Government would do that very soon.

“But, Sir, as I was listening to the speeches of certain Members of this House I felt like being in a Sub-Magistrate's Court where layers fight like cats and dogs. It is an undesirable thing I see in this House each hon. Member accusing this party or that party in power. After all parties may come and go. But there is the big administrative machinery running the administration and not we. There are the people who have to work for 20 or 30 years and retire. It is they whom we should take care of. It is there in the administrative machinery that we have to root out the abuses. No doubt there are confidential records for each officer of the Government; but, I tell the Government to-day that each officer whether big or small carries a confidential record round his neck. Whenever an officer comes to a district, firka or taluk,

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immediately people begin to form an opinion about him. What kind of fellow is this man? Is he a corrupt fellow or a romantic fellow? That is the first enquiry of the people about any officer who is transferred to their firka, taluk or district. We have had sufficient experience of people who had communal bias and tried to favour only the particular community they liked. I used the word 'romantic' previously. It is true. I know a specific case in which the people called the officer by the name of the South Indian actor 'Ranjan'. Any talk pertaining to finance now goes with the name of 'Mr. Subramaniam'. Previously it was the case with Mr. Gopala Reddi. (Laughter.) These things are taking place daily in the districts and I do not think it advisable to waste the time of this august House by talking about them now. There is no use of blaming the Hon. Ministers. The root cause lies in the administrative machinery. The tone of the administration has got to be improved.

"Of course, the Hon. the Chief Minister is doing his best to tune up the administration. Many people think that under his regime it is not possible for the representatives of the people to see the officers and approach them for redressal of grievances. That is not really so. If the complainant is sincere and is speaking the truth he need not be afraid to approach the officials. I do not think that we are banned from approaching the officers. It is due to the bad quality of some of the officers in the district that work is being delayed and we find no progress. Complaints go on coming and files are accumulating. They remain idle without any action being taken.

"The work of the officers in the districts should be watched and proper action taken immediately to rectify the defects. The officers should take the advice of the representatives of the people wherever they appear to be sane. For instance, I made some useful suggestions to the Famine Commissioner and the Cabinet regarding famine relief works in Rayalaseema. I do want the Government to bring out a report this year or early next year about the famine relief work in Rayalaseema and other districts similarly affected. I know that as much as one-fourth of the money spent on famine relief had been wasted. The value of money is so precious nowadays. What do we find? Money raised by our Hon. Chief Minister by way of loans is being wasted on surplus administrative machinery. I am sorry to note that the tax-payers' money is not being properly utilized. The tax-payers' money should be used for the development of our country by providing more irrigational facilities. I shall cite a specific instance to show how money is being wasted. As much as Rs. 30,000 has been spent on salaries of two or more tahsildars and subordinate staff in Chittoor district without any specific famine relief having been provided. Yesterday I received a petition from a poor ryot in Chittoor district. His story is a sorrowful one. He cultivated his little plot of land from a particular source. The karnam did not approve of it. He sent a report to the Tahsildar who in turn passed

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some orders. The ryot appealed to the Collector. The Collector passed some orders. The orders of the Collector were ignored by the Tahsildar and the karnam. Without even sending the 'B. Memo.', they sent the 'japti' warrant to the ryot. His property including an iron-safe containing jewels were seized. Meanwhile some other Collector came. The further appeal of the ryot was dismissed by this Collector. He upheld the orders of the karnam. What do we find now? The box is going to be auctioned. What for? Only for its iron contents. We do not know what has happened to the jewels inside the box. Of course I intend taking up this case with the concerned Minister. But what is the use? The Minister will send my paper back to the Collector for report. He in turn will send it to his subordinate and finally the paper will reach the same old karnam. His words will carry the final weight. What can the Minister do? He is not the man on the spot to detect the crime. That is why I say it is absolutely necessary to have a fool-proof administration. Honest people should be recruited for Government jobs and not corrupt ones. Take a typical example. We have good doctors to take care of the sick. They give good medicines. We have good disinfectants like D.D.T. and others. But we must know that certain diseases become incurable after sometime. Good medicines will have no effect on those diseases after the lapse of some years. Similarly we find even honest men becoming corrupt after some years of service. It is impossible to make them honest afterwards. Men of such type are to be found in large numbers in the districts. I would welcome any resolution by any Member of any party in this House to give full pension to such officers and immediately order them to retire from service. It is absolutely necessary to have an incorruptible administrative machinery. I know of a specific instance. Of course we have young men who are gems. But after some years of Government service they learn the 'trade' and become corrupt. I know the case of an overseer. He took a job in a district. When I met him after some years and asked him how he was getting on, he replied that he had learnt the 'trade'. What is the trade referred to? Hon. Members may very well judge for themselves what that 'trade' would have been. These abuses should be removed root and branch.

"It is true Hon. Ministers' time should not be wasted in looking into thousands of complaints pouring in every day. They have got better work to do for the upliftment of the State. But how can they do it? The answer is by having an incorruptible and effective administrative machinery. I do not want to take up the time of the House by going on citing countless examples of corruption amongst Government servants. I would be satisfied if our Hon. Chief Minister were to give us an assurance on the floor of this House that he would root out corruption amongst Government servants and try to build up an effective administrative machinery for our State. Thank you, Sir."

SRI A. M. RATHNASWAMI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I 4 p.m.
feel it my bounden duty to oppose the Resolution moved by

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Mr. G. C. Kondayya. It looks very superfluous as we all of us know that the Government are endeavouring their very best to tone up the administration and to root out all the evils of corruption found in the various sectors of administration in the State. The House knows that for the successful working of democracy, a very efficient administration on sound and strong lines is indispensable. After all we are on the threshold of democracy and therefore I earnestly urge on all those who preferred to speak in favour of this Resolution to think and talk along the lines on which the hon. Mover of the Resolution did, to extend their unstinted co-operation and support to the Government in rooting out all the evils and corrupt practices that are found in our administration to-day.

" Sir, I only reiterate and re-echo what has already been said by certain Members on this side as well as on the other side of the House, that a stable Government is essential for the services in our State to remain contented. I know there is a good deal of discontent in the services, particularly among the N.G.Os. There is good deal of frustration among the Government servants that the Government are not doing their best to give them their due. But I would like to express my feelings on this occasion that the Government are endeavouring their very best to see that there is a contented service in our State so that the administration of our State can run in an efficient way. Sir, first of all I would like to refer to one baneful factor in our national life and that is there is communalism in the services, as much communalism as we find in politics and other walks of life. It is also very unfortunate that communalism has made a great stride in the ranks of the services. I hope hon. Members would agree with me that it has been largely responsible for corrupting the services. Knowing as I do that fair and adequate representation should be given for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes in the services and at the same time taking a long range view of the question, I would make bold to say on the floor of the House that it is communalism in the services that is eating into the vitals of our society and the nation as a whole. When we take courage in both the hands to see that communalism is completely eschewed from the ranks of the services, then only we can hope to have the services above corruption and above suspicion of any kind. In this connexion, I should like to tell the House that, if we want to keep an efficient service—a service which could be above suspicion of any kind, we should take a leaf from the history of the services in England. When the Britishers left India, fears were expressed on all sides that the services would betray our country and that there would be a complete demoralization and even dislocation in the services. May I take this opportunity, on behalf of all the Members of this House, of expressing our deep gratitude and appreciation to the services who with their patriotism and sense of duty co-operated with our Government and kept the administration at a sufficiently high standard. It is true, Sir, that the standard of administration has gone down

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now. When we just look at the way in which the level of administration was kept up during the time of the Britishers and the standard of administrative efficiency that obtains now, there is indeed a good deal of difference. But we cannot help it. Our country has successfully passed through several ordeals and several difficult situations which would have impaired the solidarity and even the independence of any country. But for the loyal discharge of their duties by the services, we would not have been able to stand all the vicissitudes of national life.

“ The influence that is brought to bear upon the services by the public men is another factor. The public man has become a sort of nuisance and at the same time a grave menace to the efficient working of our administration in the State. I would be untrue to myself if I did not speak in plain terms about the ways in which public men bring influence to bear upon the services. Unless the Government take sufficient steps to see that public men do not bring their undue influence to bear upon the services and that they do not interfere in the day-to-day administration of our State, I am afraid, whatever the Government may do, we cannot expect to have an administration above corruption or above suspicion.

“ Another point to which I would like to refer on this occasion is the salaries drawn by high officials. I am really in sympathy with some of the hon. Members who said that the salaries of high officials must be cut down to a satisfactory level. I cannot but remind the House in this connexion what Mahatma Gandhi said in regard to the high officials—that the highest official in an Independent India should not draw more than Rs. 500 per mensem. It is really very pathetic to find the great disparity maintained by our Government between the salaries received by high officials and certain low-paid officials. This disparity must be reduced to the minimum. I know that there are many difficulties to be encountered by our Government for doing this; at the same time I hope the Government would see that the disparity is reduced as much as possible.

“ Then, Sir, our Government must see that the voice of the poorest man is heard by the officials. The poor villagers have no access to the officers of the district. May I submit on this occasion to the Government that *jamabandi* should as far as possible be conducted in areas where Harijans are living as they find it extremely difficult to represent their grievances to the revenue officers. I even hear in certain quarters that the revenue officers do not care to enter the slums; they stand at a distance and finish their work. Unless the revenue officers get into contact with these poor people, it would not be possible for them to get to know at first hand the correct information about the conditions of these people.”

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the motion moved by Mr. Kondayya to form a committee for suggesting ways and means for ensuring efficiency in the administrative machinery of this State.

4-10
p.m.

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“ Sir, much is being said about the change of heart and the efficiency of the administrative personnel of the Government, after assumption of power by Mr. Rajagopalachari. The fact is that all is not well, and much work has to be done to ensure the efficiency of the administration. I shall quote a few instances of inefficiency still prevailing in the administrative set up of the Government.

“ The red-tapism which prevailed in the British regime still continues. If we send any communication or send any memorandum to the Government or the Ministers on behalf of the people, we receive no reply in time, and we have to suspect whether the communication or memoranda has fallen into the waste paper basket. The Heads of departments and the Heads of districts also follow the same precedent. Sir, I come from the Tiruchirappalli district and the President of the District Board, although he is a non-official, generally replies to my communications as soon as they are received by him; but the Collector of the district never cares to reply to the communications sent to him. For instance, I sent to him in June last a memorandum on behalf of the people requesting him to undertake some minor irrigation works in my constituency; and to that, I have not yet received a reply from him. Such is the state of affairs in the district and it should be changed.

“ Coming to the question of the supply of milo in the villages, the position is deplorable. The taluk of Udayarpalayam from which I hail, is a deficit pocket in the Tiruchirappalli district. The whole area depends for its cultivation on the monsoon; the south-west monsoon has failed and the north-east monsoon also has not given much encouragement. The result is that the area is famine-stricken. At this time, the Government are supplying milo through some fair-price shops, but the quantity was found to be not enough. When the matter was taken to the notice of the concerned authorities, they did not take any steps to increase the quantity given. The present position should be clearly understood. During the period of control, in the non-statutory areas, i.e., in villages, no ration cards had been issued because there was no necessity; and as the movement of foodgrains was restricted as between one village and another, the people were able to get sufficient foodgrain from their own villages. But now that the control has been removed, the stocks in the villages have been removed to far away places and there is not much stock left over for the consumption of the local people in the villages. No doubt in this period of famine, the Government have undertaken to supply something through the fair-price shops, but, as I said, the supply is not enough. Apart from that, ration cards will have first of all to be issued to the villagers, as the supply of milo is made only to ration card-holders. What is the use of Government issuing orders that ration card-holders should be supplied with milo when ration cards themselves have not been issued to the villagers? So, when we asked that more quantity of milo,

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should be supplied to the people, the Government order was to the effect that only ration card-holders must be supplied with milo and others not. The result is that the villagers have to go without any foodgrains whatsoever and have to starve. I, therefore, submit that if the Government want to stick to their order that milo should be supplied only to ration card-holders, they must see to it that first of all, ration cards are issued to the people and then only they must issue milo through the fair price shops.

“ On the question of the condition of the handloom weavers, it is well-known that the distress is universal throughout the State. In my own constituency, the condition of the weavers is miserable. About 30,000 people live on this profession. In the last session we were told that the Government have allotted about Rs. 50 lakhs for the amelioration of the condition of the handloom weavers. I do not know how this amount is being spent for the benefit of these weavers. It was said that the Government scheme was to afford facilities to the weavers who become members of co-operative societies; but in practice, it is not useful to be members of co-operative societies. The Government give some advance to the members for purchasing yarn; they purchase the yarn with the advance. But when they go to sell the cloth, they have to compete in the open market where the price of cloth is lower than the cost of production of the weaver, with the result that they are not again able to take advantage of the advance given by the Government. So, if at all the Government are sincere in the matter of giving aid to the weavers, they should come forward to meet the loss or the difference between the open market price and the cost of production of the weaver and thus encourage the weaver to come under the Government scheme which is intended to help the weavers.

“ The next question I wish to refer to, Sir, is that the Government are making unnecessary transfers of low-paid officials. For instance, forest guards and police constables are being transferred from district to district, or from Madras to Madurai or Tirunelveli. These poor-paid officials when they are transferred from their own surroundings to far-off places, find it very hard to pull on in these hard times, and naturally the efficiency of official work has to suffer as a result.

“ In certain departments we see that people who enter a particular service have to continue in the same service for a long time, and they become vexed and tired of the tediousness of the work which they have to attend to for a very long time. For instance, if one enters as a Sub-Registrar in the Registration department, he has to continue for long as a Sub-Registrar and has to retire as Sub-Registrar. He can have no ambition to get promoted, because, while there are about 600 to 700 Sub-Registrars in the whole State, there are only about 25 District Registrars. And even out of this 25, one or two posts are being filled up by direct recruitment, with the result that there is not even the remotest chance of a Sub-Registrar becoming a District Registrar even after a long

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period of service. There should be some opening provided for these officers in other departments, so that they may keep up their enthusiasm and their ambition to become more and more efficient in their duties. With these words I support the motion to appoint a committee to find ways and means to improve the efficiency of the Government machinery."

4-20
p m.

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I moved an amendment to the resolution and I support the resolution in the amended form because there is need to increase the efficiency of the administration and also to establish proper co-ordination between the various departments. Instead of having a committee of the Members of this House, I suggest that a Committee consisting of high officials with wide experience may be appointed because, with the background of their vast experience gained during the period of their long service, they can study the problems thoroughly and make proposals for the effective and good working of the administrative machinery. Many hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that here is inordinate delay in disposing of matters referred to the administrative authorities both in the Secretariat and in the districts. To this, the Government might reply that they are having an able and efficient machinery and that the delays are not due to the fault in the administrative machinery but due to the nature of the matter referred to them. It may be true to some extent but I personally feel that the administrative machinery is mostly responsible for the inordinate delay being caused in the disposal of matters of even urgent nature.

" Another aspect of the matter to be considered is the question of reducing the cost of establishment in view of the slender financial position of the State. The House will remember that the Hon. the Chief Minister was telling the House sometime back that the number of staff is increasing from day to day but the work turned out by it is getting reduced. This is a matter for the committee to go into and it might see how far cost of establishment could be reduced without any effect on the administrative side.

" Then there is the question of want of proper co-ordination between the various departments and because of that the people are deprived of the benefit they are entitled to have from the departments. For instance, proper co-ordination between the Revenue and the Co-operative departments is necessary for the better working of most categories of co-operative societies. For instance, let us take the case of a tenants' co-operative society. The landless poor with the object of obtaining a piece of land from the Government on lease and forming into a co-operative society generally approach the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the district and request him to register a society for their benefit. As soon as they approach him, he will say : You better approach the Revenue authorities and secure a piece of land and then a society

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can be formed and registered. The innocent and ignorant landless poor go to the Revenue authorities and ask them whether any land is available to be given on lease to them to enable a co-operative society to be formed for their benefit. But the District Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Tahsildar will immediately say : You better form into a co-operative society and then we will look into the question of giving land to you on lease. Then they go back to the Registrar and the Registrar gives his old answer and unfortunately neither the Deputy Registrar nor the Collector tries to get into touch with each other and solve the problem of the landless poor. Thus we find there is practically no co-ordination between various departments. We can show several instances of this nature. There is no co-ordination between the department of Agriculture and the Co-operative department as also between the Food and the Co-operative departments. It is therefore, essential that the Government should take measures to establish proper co-ordination between the various departments. For this purpose I suggest that the Government should direct that periodical conferences of the various heads of the district administration should be held so that the entire administration could be run more efficiently and co-operatively and in the interests of the people.

" I know the Government have appointed Sri S. Venkateswaran, an I.C.S. officer, to go into the question of re-organization of the Secretariat with a view to increase the efficiency and attain speedy disposal of matters referred to it. I suggest that the Government may also think of appointing two or three more high officials with considerable service and long experience to go into the question of the administration of the various departments in the districts and the most important thing to be considered is to see whether the cost of establishment could not be reduced and how to bring about an administration with speedy disposal of matters referred to them and with proper co-ordination between the various departments at the district level."

* SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వ వట్టాలను ఆమలుపరచ వలసినది ప్రభుత్వ machinery, ప్రభుత్వ machinery ఏ విధంగా సాగుతూ ఉంటున్నదో దాని ప్రకారమే ప్రజల జీవితంకూడా సాగుతున్నది. అయితే ప్రస్తుతము మన ప్రభుత్వ machinery ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నది? దానివల్ల ప్రజలకు వివిధమైన ఫలితాలు, సుఖాలు గలుగుతున్నవి అవి మనము చూడవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ప్రజలలో ఏ వర్గానికూడ ప్రస్తుతం సుఖం లేదు. ఉద్యోగస్తులకు, పేద రైతులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు, కార్మికులకు మరియు యితర వర్గములవారికి కూడా సుఖ యీ ప్రభుత్వవిధానమువల్ల జరుగుతున్నది లేదనేది మన దైనందిన జీవితములో చూస్తున్నాం. ఎందుచేతనంటే యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధానం చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నది. విమెనా సుఖం గలిగితే, భాగ్యాములకు, కోటిశ్యులకు, పెద్ద పెద్ద జీతగాండ్రకు, వంతులకు మాత్రం సుఖంగా ఉంది. విభజించి సాలించే యింగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వ విధానాన్ని మనవాళ్లు విడిచిపెట్టకుండా అంటిపెట్టుకుని ఉన్నారు. దానిని విధానాన్ని అమలుపరచడానికి, మనదేశాన్ని కొల్లగొట్టుకుపోవడానికీ ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు కల్పించుకొని ఇంగ్లీషువాళ్లు యీ శాసనాలు చేసుకుంటే చాటిని మన

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వాళ్లు మార్చవైనా మార్చలేదు. శాసనాన్ని ఆడులు జరిపే ప్రభుత్వ మిషినరీకి సుఖం లేదు. సంతృప్తి లేదు. ప్యాక్టరీలో మరలు తృప్తుపడితే, ప్యాక్టరీ విమి పనిచేస్తుంది. విమి ఫలితాలు వస్తూ అలా విచారించాలని తున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వద్యోగస్థులు ఎండుకని యావిధంగా యిబ్బందిపడుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వద్యోగస్థులు తీరబట్టాలు చాలడములేదని పనిభారం ఎక్కువైందని ill-treatment సుక్కుమలా తున్నదని గోడెతున్నారు. వీనిలో ఏ ఒక్కటి కూడా ప్రభుత్వం సరిచేయలేనప్పుడు, machine వివిధంగా పనిచేస్తుంది క్రింద తరగతివారు పై ఉద్యోగస్థులవల్ల అనేక చాధలకు గురిఅగుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగాల విషయములో discipline అనే సాకుతో పై ఉద్యోగస్థులు వారి క్రింద వారిచేత అనేక హింసలను పనులు చేయించుకొంటున్నారు. ఇది ప్రతి department లో జరుగుచున్నది ఇక పోలీసు department విషయము చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు Constables తరగతి వారు Sub-Inspector లకాయరు Deputy Superintendent గాని, Circle Inspector గాని Constables ను సరిగా చూడక, హింసలు గాచుచున్నారు. ఈ Constables వల్ల యీ వైన వేర్వేరుబడిన ఉద్యోగస్థులు వారియొక్క ఇంటిపనులే కాకుండా, boots మొదలైనటువంటివిగూడ తుడిచిపెట్టుకొని, మాటలు, beds తో సహా హాయిచుకొంటున్నారు. ఈ విధమైన పనిచేయుకపోతే in-discipline అని remarks వ్రాస్తారు. లేని తప్పులు వారిమీద వ్రాసి వారి జీవితమును నాశనము చేస్తున్నారు. ఇవిమేగాకుండా, ఈ క్రింద తరగతి Constables విమెనా పనిచేయుక నిరాకరిస్తే, యీ పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్థులు rascal అనియు fool అనియు, scoundrel మొదలగు తిట్లును తిట్లుగూడా ధిరించి పనిచేయించుకుంటున్నారు ఇదంతయు అక్రమమైన వద్దలికదా! గవర్నమెంటు ఇతర డిపార్టుమెంటు పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్థులుగూడ గుమాస్తాలను యావిధంగానే తిట్టుకుగలదు. ఒకవేళ నిరాకరిస్తే వారిమీద confidential sheets లో వ్రాసి, వారి జీవితాని నాశనముచేయ ప్రారంభిస్తున్నారు. ఈ దినములలో యీ అన్యాయమంతయూ యీ అనాదరిత్యము లైన N.G.Os. కు లభించుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో యిటువంటి హింసలైన treatment ఉండుట చాలా అన్యాయము, అధర్మము. పై ఉద్యోగస్థులలో అనగా ఒక కలెక్టరుగాని, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుగాని, తహశీల్దారుగాని, పోలీసు సూపరింటెండెంటుగాని, డిప్యూటీ సూపరింటెండెంటుగాని తుదకు మంత్రులుగాని క్యాంపు చేస్తున్నప్పుడు యీ క్రింది ఉద్యోగస్థులు అనగా, గ్రామ కరణములుగాని, సబ్ యిన్ స్పెక్టరుగాని, గుమాస్తాలుగాని వారి క్యాంపులలో సోయిన సప్లయ జరుగకపోతే, వారిని అసమర్థులని confidential sheets లో ఎక్కువలెసిగదే, rascal, fool అనే మాటలకు వారు గురికావలసినదే. వాషము యీ క్రింది భద్యోగస్థులకు యీ సప్లయను మూలన తమ జీతాలగుండా వచ్చినట్లు ఖచ్చితమేమిటోనలసినదే. తుదకు నెల జీతాలు గూడా ముట్టని పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుచుండును. ఈ చిన్న భద్యోగస్థులలో కొంతమందికి దినమునకు బర్తా పన్నెండు ఆణాలు మాత్రమే యిస్తున్నది. ఈ దినములలో యీ వస్త్రేండు ఆణాలతో, యీ హచ్చుధరల రోజులలో ఎలా సరిపోవునో అలా విచారించాలను. యీ విధముగా తక్కువ జీతాల వారు లంచాలు తుడ్డుకుంటున్నారంటే, పై ఉద్యోగస్థులను తృప్తిపరచుట కనుటకేగాని వేరే దేనికని సందేహించ నక్కరలేదు. ఈ N.G.Os. మొదలయిన చిన్నచిన్న ఉద్యోగస్థులు జీతాలు చాలకయండగా పై అధికారులచేత తిట్లుగూడా సహించుకుంటున్నారు గనుక చిన్న ఉద్యోగి అయినను వీరికి సరిమైన treatment, సుఖభీషణము లభింపజేయుట చాలా అవసరము. ఈ విషయ

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మూల మరొక ఉదాహరణ చెప్పుతున్నాను. క్యాంపుకు వెళ్లవచ్చుకు బత్తా తీసుకొనే సందర్భములో చిన్న ఉద్యోగులు తన headquarters కు అయిదు మైళ్లు దూరము దాటి పోతేగాని వీరికి యివ్వబడే పన్నెండు అణాలుగాని, అంతగా యిస్తే ఒక రూపాయవరకూరాదు. అది కూడా యీ కచ్చిత రోజులలో వారికి ఖర్చులకుచాలదు. ఇకపోతే ఈ పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్థులయినవారు అనగా డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు, డిప్యూటీ సూపరింటెండెంటు వగైరా ఉద్యోగస్థులు రాధారిబంకలో కూర్చునికాని, headquarters లో ఉన్న బంగళాలో కూర్చునికాని ఆపామోషిగా పికారుకు ప్రభుత్వ చేత కారుమీద వెళ్లవచ్చినట్లు, అయిదుమైళ్ల దూరము వీ హోటారులోకాపోయి తిరిగివచ్చి రోజుకు రు. 5-4-0 బత్తా సంపాదించుకొంటున్నారు. ఇదంత ఆక్రమ సంపాదన అనిపిస్తే, ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క సొమ్మును సునాయాసంగా సంపాదించుటేనని చెప్పుతున్నాను. అదియు లేకపోతే ఆ గ్రామాద్యోగులను బంగళాకు పిలిపించుకొని ఆ ప్రయాణము చేసినట్లు బత్తా లిట్టలోను, డైయరీలోను వ్రాసుకుంటున్నారు. ఇదంతయు కనిపెట్టేవారులేరు. అంతే యిదంతయు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మోసగించుటకప్పు మరేమిటి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇక తేలిక ఇన్స్పెక్టరుచేయ అవకతవకలు చెప్పనవసరములేదు. పెద్దపెద్ద భాస్వానులు చూద్దామా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలచేత వారినులు జరుపుకొనుటయేగాని వారికి రావలసిన హాళిగాని, సెలవీతములుగాని సరిగాయివ్వరు. Shops లో పనిచేసే కార్మికుల విషయం విచారినే పనిలోమాత్రం ఖచ్చితముగా చేయించుకుంటున్నను, వారికి రావలసిన బోనసు వగైరాలు సరిగా యివ్వక ప్రభుత్వంవారు అదిగలే తప్పులెక్కల చూపి ఆక్రమ లాభాల యీ shopowners సంపాదించుకుంటున్నారు. గ్రామాలలో గ్రామకరణం ముగిసెను అనే చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్థులు తెలివిలేటలులేని యీ రైతాంగాన్ని మోసముచేస్తూ డబ్బు లంచాలుగా తీసుకుంటున్నారు. యీ గ్రామాలలో యీ వేడరైతాంగము వ్యవసాయ వృత్తిచేసుకొనేవారి కష్టములు చెప్పనవికాదు ఇంటికాకుండా వ్యవసాయ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు వ్యవసాయదార్లకు గవర్నమెంటు సబ్బయిచేసే వ్యవసాయ పరికరములు లంచములు యిస్తేనేతప్ప, సరిగా సబ్బయిచేయరు. సబ్బయి రాలేదంటారు. అదికాకపోతే, ఆసలు కనపడనేకనపడదు. ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయము ఆలోచిస్తే సూపర్వైజరుమొదలు యింజనీర్లవరకు ప్రతి పనికి లంచాలు తీసుకోవడంతప్ప మరేమి కనబడటంలేదు. ఈ నాడు యే డిపార్టుమెంటులో చూద్దామన్నా లంచాలు తీసుకొననిదీ పనులు జరగడములేదు. యీ ధరల హెచ్చు రోజులలో జీవనముగడుపుటయే సాధ్యకరమేకండాఉంటే, యీ లంచములను ఎక్కడికివెళ్లి తెస్తారో ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించమని కోరుతున్నాను. వీ డిపార్టుమెంటులోచూచిన లంచ గొండితనము తప్ప నేరకనబడదు. ఈ కారణములచేతనే ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ఒక select committee ని వేసి యీ వివరములు నివ్వకపోతే బుద్ధితో గమనించి పరినాయం తెనులో సరియైన మార్పు లేకండులకు కోరుచున్నాను. వీ డిపార్టుమెంటులో చూచిన inefficiency పెరిగిందేకాని, పూర్వపు రోజులలో ఉన్న efficiency కనబడటంలేదు. అందువలననే ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలనలో లోపాలు తొలగించి, అవసరమైన staff ను మాత్రమేఉంచి, quick disposal కు efficient administration ప్రవేశ పెట్టగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అప్పుడే ప్రజలు సుఖముగా జీవించగలండులకు అవకాశముయిచ్చిన వారగుదురు."

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise 4-30
to oppose the motion. Several hon. Members have suggested P.m.

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam] [6th November 1952]

several ways by which the administration could be improved but, broadly speaking, I consider they are all mere tinkering and cannot solve the problem. For example, in the Constitution of India it is provided that a person should not practise untouchability and in our State the Prohibition Act is in force. But how far and to what extent human nature is conforming itself to legislation? Therefore, everything depends on human nature, which is an essential factor in all democratic countries. The word 'efficiency' is a comprehensive term which includes integrity and character. If we want very efficient service and honest and capable administrators, we must go deep into the problem of human nature and bring about a change. We want patriotic and highly intelligent citizens and citizens actuated with a feeling of public service who alone can carry on an efficient administration. Even though the wages paid to officials may be a mere pittance, it is only their patriotism that surmounts all difficulties and this is what is happening in almost all democratic countries. There are some people who believe that they can bring about a revolution to change the human nature. But, I submit, we are wedded to non-violence and peace. We cannot bring about a bloody revolution. Also, my hon. Friends on the other side have suggested that we should follow the example of China in this matter. Sir, we have read several letters written by the recent visitors to China and in one of those letters, it is stated that the conditions in China are very bad and there is no freedom, not even religious freedom, and people are sent to jails for their religious convictions. Therefore, there is no country which is free from blemish. Also, the recent editorial in the 'Hindu' goes to show that even in Russia the State-managed industries are suffering from nepotism, corruption and inefficiency. Therefore, I submit, that the suggestion of my hon. Friends that we should follow the system of administration obtaining in China or Russia, is not practicable as both these countries believe in dictatorship.

" Some hon. Members pointed out that there is too much concentration of power in Fort St. George which leads to considerable delay and therefore suggested decentralisation of administration. For the first time in the history of Madras, an attempt has been made in the direction of decentralisation by passing the Panchayat Act which confers powers on the people. But now there is great opposition to it and some people want that this Act should not be brought into force as they fear that there will be party feuds, violence, bloodshed and things of that kind. Some people suggest that we should have secret ballot for elections and another set of people want mere show of hands. Therefore, there are two views on this question, one favouring concentration of power and another favouring decentralisation. As suggested by the Hon. Sri Deshmukh, we must have a mixed economy. Wherever centralisation is necessary we have to adopt it and whenever decentralisation is feasible it may be followed. In this way the administration of the State should be carried on and no fixed rule could be laid down nor

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is it possible to follow it. Of course, some mistakes may be committed here and there and they could be rectified, not by a Committee, but by the Ministers themselves who are representatives of the people and who are responsible to them. Therefore, I strongly oppose the appointment of a Committee because it will usurp the functions of the executive.

" Sir, I agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Thimma Reddi that the I.C.S. officers are good and courteous people and our revered leader Rajaji's influence has reached the Secretariat level but it has not reached the district level. I once more request Rajaji to use his influence with the district authorities for the good administration of the State. For instance, prohibition is a failure in Bellary district because the officials themselves drink and I hope Rajaji will look into the matter and see that something is done immediately. There is a general feeling among the people—which may be wrong—that Rajaji defends Government servants in season and out of season and therefore Rajaji should extend his vision to the districts and bring about efficient administration in the districts. We are hopeful that under the leadership of Rajaji our district administration will improve step by step and will achieve perfection ultimately. We, the people living in South India, must be grateful to Rajaji for having saved this State and putting an end to subversive activities. The people of the Madras State have full faith and hope in the administration of Rajaji and I hope that Rajaji will maintain that trust and confidence and carry on the administration efficiently.

" Sir, an attack has been made by some members on the other side that this administration is a capitalist administration. I submit, no other State has done so much service to the Harijans as the Madras State. In the interest of the people, we have introduced Prohibition. We have started several hostels and schools for Harijans and they are getting on well. For example, when Mr. Rami Reddi was the Collector of Bellary, as the Joint Secretary of the Bellary Harijan Sevak Sangh, I was able to get back a land belonging to a Harijan who had lost it, by filing a petition before him. In several cases I was able to arrange for loans and lands for Harijans. Therefore, the argument that this is a capitalist administration, falls to the ground. The recent labour legislation undertaken by the Government goes to show that our administration is carried on for the sake of the poor people. We live for the poor; we stand by the poor; and we work for the poor. The argument of the Opposition is only based on a conflict of ideology and born out of discontent and despair. They are dissatisfied with the administration because their wishes have not been carried out. It is only want of co-operation between officials and non-officials that is responsible for the present state of the administration. Therefore, I submit, there is no need for the appointment of a committee to go into the question. Also, it is a waste of public money as human nature cannot be changed within a short time even by laws. With these words, I oppose the Resolution."

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* SRI ASI NEELADRIRAO REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Resolution does not require any opposition. The purpose of the Resolution is only to remedy the inefficiency of the administration and as such there is no reason why there should be any opposition. Now, Sri G. C. Kondayya, has only suggested the formation of a Select Committee to run the administration efficiently and the hon. Member, Sri Koti Reddi, has sought to amend it to some extent."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Koti Reddi, has not moved his amendment."

SRI ASI NEELADRIRAO REDDI :—" Probably, the Government fear that if there is a Committee of this kind, there will be dual control which may lead to difficulties. The occasion is such that to-day we have necessarily to have dual control because, if we once purchase a good machine, it does not mean that it requires no repairs. We have to carry out repairs where they are required. Many of the hon. Members have agreed on the floor of this House that the present Government is not running smoothly and that there are so many defects which require to be rectified and as such I feel the Government should be controlled by a Committee of Members of this Legislature. After all the rules of administration are framed for the people and, when we have come here as representatives of the people, there is no reason why there should not be a Committee of the elected representatives of the people and non-officials also.

" As regards corruption, I would say definitely that there is corruption, but there is no meaning in simply saying that there is corruption. Corruption is due mainly to one or two reasons. The disparity in the salaries paid to the different classes of Government servants is the chief cause. The non-gazetted officers who are mostly poorly paid and the teachers are so much discouraged that to make both ends meet they have to adopt corrupt practices. The existing Government composed mostly of non-officials who want to support one another cannot eradicate this corruption. A special advisory committee of non-officials as suggested in the Resolution would definitely rectify the defects in the administration. As an instance of the defects in the administration, I would only point out that every hon. Member of this House knows what the Prohibition Department is doing. There is absolutely no discipline in that Department. I mean to say that there is no discipline in the Government itself because, so far as I have seen in my parts, for every 20 or 30 houses in a village you find a liquor shop. If there is regular discipline maintained and if really efficient work is done these things should not have occurred. It only means that the administration is not efficient and as such the formation of an Advisory Select Committee is essential. Since the hon. Members, Sri Kondayya and Sri P. Thimma Reddi have dealt with this question elaborately, I need not reiterate what they have said and I support the Resolution."

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* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this resolution is very wide in its scope and ambit. I find from the resolution that the hon. the mover of the resolution wants the principles, methods and procedure of the administrative machinery to be studied by a few Members of this Assembly. The Members of this Assembly are not all of them administrators nor have they great experience in administration. The Committee is to be selected for the purpose of studying the administrative machinery and to suggest ways and means for its improvement. In short, Sir, the hon. the mover of the resolution wants a modelling or a re-modelling of the Constitution. I may at once say that we are the inheritors of an excellent Constitution. There is absolutely nothing to say against the Constitution. It has stood the test of time and the Indian Constitution has been framed by the very best of Indians. The very best brains have participated in its making and to say now that a few members of this provincial Legislative Assembly should reconstitute the machinery of administration is something, Sir, which I think is too much for us to arrogate to ourselves. The machinery is all right but one would think from the speeches that one heard in this Assembly to-day that corruption in the administration is rampant and if one goes away with the idea that the administration is corrupt, he is going away with a wrong impression. Stray instances of corruption are brought to our notice. Now, corruption does not depend upon the machinery but it is the personnel who work the machinery that is corrupt. In fact, I felt so small and so ashamed when hon. Members of this House were saying that many of our officials were corrupt. After all it is a reflection on ourselves. Who are these officials? They are not God's special creation. They are our own men. Some of us may become officials and, if we say that the officials are corrupt, we are only saying that we are corrupt and that the standard of honesty and integrity in our own men is low. It is an admission of that sorry fact. I for one, Sir, would say that it is not so. There will be corruption here and there but to say that the entire administration is corrupt and the officials are corrupt is to give a wrong picture. I know of an old professor of mine in Zoology who told us that when he came to India from England he was very much surprised to find that wild animals were not roaming about the streets of Madras and other places. He had read so much about the wild animals of India, the elephants, the tigers and so on that he thought that when he came to India he would find every village and town filled with these wild animals. If hon. Members are able to pick out stray cases of corruption and think that corruption is rampant, it is something like the above.

“ Sir, do we encourage corruption in our administration or in 5 p.m.
our laws? Can any hon. Member point out a single legislative enactment condoning corruption? On the other hand the provisions of the Penal Code and other administrative laws are there which say that corrupt people are to be punished. When the machinery is there, when the legal enactments are there, people

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are still corrupt. A few of them are corrupt. Of course, I do not say that the Government should sit with folded hands and see even this small corruption going on in the administration.

"Sir, there are different ways of corruption. Corruption does not merely mean the taking of illegal gratification or money. In our country, we are so obsessed with our communal feelings or religious feelings and with our own caste prejudices that we are very often prone to help people who belong to our own community or to our religion or to our caste. Provincial patriotism also to a large extent plays a large part in the administration. These are the instances where the Government should step in and see that the right man is put in charge of those offices where these predilections and prejudices may not play a large part. That is an important thing which the head of the administration should do. Particularly in the Police Department the Government should see that proper men are appointed at the proper places because they are responsible for the peace of the particular locality. If you place a wrong man, a man with communal bias, a man who thinks merely of his own village or of his own community, he is absolutely unfit for the purpose of carrying on his work. These things must be borne in mind. But I do oppose very strongly this resolution which I submit is a condemnation of the character, integrity and honesty of our people."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సందర్భములో ఇంతకుముందు మాట్లాడిన గోపాల మీర్జాగారి లాజ్ నాకు పూర్తిగా అర్థం కాలేదు. ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగంలో తప్పులు ఉన్నాయని చెప్పినప్పటికీ సభ్యులు వారివారి స్వస్వభావాలు తెలిపినప్పటికీ, ఇది కాదంటూ, ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాన్ని మరీ విధంగా సమర్థిస్తూ వాదించడం గౌరవనీయ సభ్యులపై ఒక reflection గా ఉంది. వారు ఆ విధంగా మాట్లాడడం మంచిది కాదని చెప్పాలన్నాను. పరిస్థితులు సరిగా తెలుసుకోక ఎక్కడో ఒకరిద్దరు తప్పులు చేసియుండవచ్చునే మిగిలిన corruption ప్రధానంగా ఎక్కువ కన్పించడంలేదు అనే విషయాన్ని వారు తెలియచారు. కాని ఈ ఆర్థిక సాయము వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులకు విరుద్ధమైనటువంటిదని ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులే కాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యులకు కూడా ఎక్కువమంది ఒప్పుకుంటున్న విషయమని వారు గ్రహించడం లే బాగుండేది. ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రధానమంత్రిగా వచ్చినారుగనుక ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని తుద్రుపరచి, పోలీసు ఎన్జిన్యూటీవ్ల machinery ని తదితర డిపార్టుమెంటులను అన్నిటిని చక్కదిద్ది ఒక రకమైన మార్పు తీసుకురావచ్చునని అందరూ అనుకొన్నారు. అయితే అవరణలో పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లున్నాయి అని పూర్తిగా అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు మనకు విషయములు సుస్పష్టంగా బోధపడగలవు. ఇప్పుడు మొట్టమొదట ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రమంతటికీకూడ చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటి అంగమును, అన్నిటికంటే ఎక్కువ బాధ్యత వహించినటువంటి అగు cabinet విషయము అలా విధాము. ఈ Treasury Benches మీద కూర్చున్నటువంటివారి మనస్తత్వమును మనము ఒకసారి జాగ్రత్తగా చూచినప్పుడు ఇది ఒక running thread మాదిరి క్రిందివరకు ఏ విధముగా వెల్లిండో అర్థం చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ సందర్భంలో ఒక ఉదాహరణాన్ని తెలుపుచున్నాను. ఒక మర్రితిగారు పర్యటన చేస్తూ కమ్యూనిస్టులకు ఎక్కువ వోట్లు ఇచ్చిన ఒక గ్రామమునకు వచ్చినప్పుడు అక్కడి ప్రజ

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[Sri K. Govinda Rao]

అందరు కొత్త పన్నులు వీయకూడదనే వివాదాల్లో తోరంగం చేసినారు. అందుకు మంత్రిగారు కోపము చేసుకొని వారి ఉపన్యాసములో మాట్లాడుతూ కాంగ్రెసుకు వోటుచేయనివారైతే పశువులు అధిమాదములని ఆయన గట్టిగా చెప్పారు. నేనే కాదు, ఇతర M.L.A. లు ఎదుటకూడ ఇదంతా జరిగింది. ఇప్పుడు నేను ఎవరు పశువులనీది తర్కించ బోవటంకాదు. ఈ సమస్య ఎందుకు వచ్చినదంటే ఈ రకంగా ప్రజలంటే ఈ విధమైన నిర్లక్ష్య వైఖరిని ఆవలంబించుటలో పూర్వపు మంత్రి వర్గానికి, యీ మంత్రి వర్గానికి పెద్ద తేడాకాదనే నా యభిప్రాయం. ఇది ఒక్క విషయమే కాదు. ప్రతి చిన్న విషయములలోను వీరి మనస్తత్వము ఈ విధంగానే ఉంటుంది. ఈ వేళ ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ విధంగా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడేందుకు దీని కనక రాజీయాలున్నాయని ఒక background ఉన్నదని విమర్శించారు. కాని మేము మొట్టమొదట ఆసెంబ్లీకి వచ్చినప్పుడే ఇచ్చట చాలామంది కార్మికులు, వ్యవసాయదారులు ఇంగ్లీషు రానివారు అనేక మంది ఉంటున్నారు, వారికి ఇంగ్లీషు అర్థంకాదని అందుకొరకు ఇంగ్లీషుకు translation చేస్తే బిల్లు చేయవలెనని ఆనాడే చెప్పాము. అయితే మా కోరికలు ఇతరవారు గూడ గమనించలేదు. మేము ఏదో రకంగా ఇప్పటివరకు సర్దుకొంటూ రావలసివచ్చినది. కాని అంద్ర ప్రజలలో విపరీత గందరగోళము జరుగుచున్నందునను ఒకరి మాటలు ఇంకొకరికి అర్థముకాకుండుటచేతను కనీసము తెలుగువారైనా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడితే మిగతా సభ్యులకు ప్రజాసేవానికి తెలుస్తుందని మేము ఈలాంటి నిర్ణయానికి వచ్చాము. దీనివెనుక ఒక రాజకీయ background ఉన్నదని లేక కుట్ర ఏదో ఒకటి ఉన్నదనే వాదనను తినుకురావడమనేది వారి మనస్తత్వాన్ని నిరూపించే ఒక చక్కటి నిదర్శనము. ఇక ఇప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రములో Bureaucratism ఉన్నదనీది అందరు అంగీకరిస్తారు. ఇది అనేక రకాలుగా ఉంటుంది. ముఖ్యంగా మంత్రివర్గమునకు సంబంధించినవరకు ఒక చిన్న విషయానికిగాని, పెద్ద విషయానికిగాని 'confidential' అనే విభాగము ఒకటున్నది. ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలలో ప్రజలకు చెప్పటకు వీలులేని విషయాలు రహస్యమైనటువంటివి ప్రభుత్వానంతా నిర్వహించేటప్పుడు కొన్ని రహస్యమైన విషయాలు confidential గా ఉండవలసిందే. కాని అత్యధిక ప్రజలకు తెలుపవలసినటువంటి విషయాలలోను, ఇతర సామాన్య విషయాలలోను ప్రతివానికి confidential అని చెప్పడం అంటే అర్థం లేదు. మొన్న క్రిస్టా-వెన్నాడు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో అంద్ర ప్రజల కోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు మీకు వచ్చినదా అని మంత్రులను అడిగితే అది confidential అని చెప్పారు. ఇక్కడ వీరి వైఖరి ఏమా అర్థంకాదు. ప్రజాసేవానికి తెలియ వలసినటువంటి ఆతిముఖ్యమైన సమస్యలలోగూడ confidential అని అంటే వారి వైఖరి ఏ విధంగా ఉండో మోచించుకోవచ్చు. రెండవది ఇప్పుడు చెరుకు ధర నిర్ణయించే విషయములో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మణుగు ఒకటికి రూ 1-5-0 లు చొప్పున ఈ సంవత్సరము నిర్ణయము చేసింది. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి గురించి అడిగితే ఎవరుకూడా మాట్లాడరు. పుత్తలలో మద్రాసు cabinet రూ 1-2-0 లు ఇస్తే వారుకూడా మాట్లాడరు. పుత్తలలో మద్రాసు cabinet రూ 1-2-0 లు ఇస్తే వారుకూడా మాట్లాడుతే సరిపోతుంది. కాని అట్టి నిర్ణయమేది జరగలేదని చెప్పుతున్నారు. రఫీ అహమ్మద్ కిద్వానీగారు ఇటీవల జరిగిన గత కాఫ్ఫెరెన్సులో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం మణుగు ఒకటికి రూ 1-2-0 లు సేవార్లు చేసినట్లు ప్రకటించారు. ఇక్కడ వీరిని అడిగితే వ్యవసాయశాఖా మంత్రిగారు మేమునువంటిదేమి చేయలేదని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇక ఎవరిమాటలు సభ్యులలో మాకు అర్థమగుటలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఇటువంటి ప్రజావసరమైనటువంటి విషయాలలోకూడా confidential అనేపేరుతో

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యచార్య విషయాలను దాచిపెట్టడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఇంతవరకు మంత్రివర్గంలోని bursaucratic పద్ధతుల విషయమై ప్రస్తావించాను. తరువాత దిగువ ప్రభుత్వ శాఖలలో సమాచారము విచారించాము. మా డివిజన్ Sub-Registrar Office ఉంది. అక్కడ విచరణగా లంచాలు తీసుకొంటున్నారని. ప్రజలు ప్రతిరోజు మా పద్ధతుల వచ్చి చెప్పుతూ ఉంటారు. మేము ఆ విషయము గురించి వారికి complaint ఇవ్వమంటే వారు complaint ఇస్తే తమను కూడ జైలులులో పెడతారని భయపెడతారు. ఈమాదిరి ఉన్నాయి పరిస్థితులు ప్రజలు complaint చేస్తే ఒక కట్టము, చేయిసోకే మరొక కట్టము. ఇటువంటి పంథాలో పరిచాలా యంత్రము నడచుచున్నది. అంత గొండి తనాన్ని గూర్చిమాపుతామని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వెలుతున్నారని కాని వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులలో అటువంటిదేమీ జరగలేదు.”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the resolution. I am not going into the details of the various acts of omission or commission on the part of the Government or Government officials. I just wish to convince the House of the need for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of administrative efficiency and economy in public administration. My only purpose is that and I request every Member of this House not to mistake me that I make any remarks against the Government from any political point of view. Whether it is the Congress Government or whether it is the Government run by any other Party, it must be run with economy, with efficiency and with integrity and the Government must impress upon the people of the State whom they rule a sense of honesty and impartiality together with the other attributes which I have already enumerated. It is only when some of these things are failing that the people begin to complain that things are not going all right. It may be that the difficulty may lie in the procedure laid down by the Government or in the honesty or integrity of the Officers of the Government or it may lie also elsewhere. But it is the common man that is affected and in our country most of the common men are illiterate and they are not well-versed in the procedures and procedural technique of the public administration in this country. When they complain, they complain generally against the Government. It is therefore necessary, as in the case of any other Government, to take note of these things. When Members complain of partiality, let not Hon. Ministers think immediately that the attack is directed individually or collectively against any of the Ministers. It is not necessary to think so. I would ask the Hon. the Chief Minister and other Ministers to detach themselves for a moment from the Government administrative machinery. Some of the hon. Members were very vehement in their opposition to consider our proposition. For a moment we must separate the political Heads of the Government from the administrative machinery. Then only we will be able to know why a resolution like this is coming. Mr. Speaker Sir, you are aware of the Gorwala Committee Report. You are also aware, Sir, that this very Government itself appointed, on a number of occasions, committees to go into the administrative reorganisation or

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retrenchment, in 1923, 1931 and 1947. Yet the Government are not satisfied and the people also are not satisfied because on all these occasions the attitude that the Government took on the reports of the various Committees was not satisfactory. On many of the proposals the Government always took the same view. For example, if in 1923 the people wanted the abolition of the Board of Revenue and the Government of the day raised certain objections, the same objections were repeated in 1931 and 1937 and the very same objections were raised also by the Governments that came into power after the attainment of Independence. It is conceded that the system is complicated and the framework is somewhat stiff and old and that in the new political set-up, it has got to make its own adjustments. I submit there is a case for the setting up of a committee to go into the administrative efficiency and economy in public administration. I understand from the Hon. the Chief Minister that he has appointed one officer to go into the reorganization of some of the Secretariat Departments. The Central Government have likewise done it. Several other State Governments have done it. After 1947 people have been feeling in a different way from what they used to feel prior to 1947 with regard to these matters. But the permanent machinery of the Government is thinking in the same old way. That is the point which we want to impress upon the Ministry. To-day the machinery is as old as it was in 1786. Only extra compartments have been built into that old machine. You, Sir, remember the East India Company in those days was engaged in a great many wars. After a time, the Directors of the East India Company had to manage the affairs themselves. Therefore, they created the revenue organization. While the Governor and Members of his Council were engaged in the expansion of their Empire, the Revenue Department and the Board of Revenue were interested in consolidating the revenues of the country and framing laws to ensure better collection and greater collections from step to step. It is that machinery which we have inherited. Times have changed but the original framework is persisting. In the olden days, the Board of Revenue had to itself a great many powers. If you look into the old documents you would find that everything was concentrated in the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue was virtually the civil head carrying on the functions of the Government while the Governor and his Council were running the military side. Only the military side of it had changed subsequently. The revenue side remained where it was. The same procedure, namely, the Government delegating its powers by notification to the Board of Revenue to enable it to frame rules for the collection of revenues without legal authority is being continued. That was why, after 1937 when for the first time the Congress came into power, they really felt that something had got to be done in regard to the reorganization of the machinery of the Government. We felt everywhere that there was too much of routine. I would only ask whether there is a single Government officer or a single head of the department or a single Minister who does not say that we

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must cut down red tape? That is the reason why we must appoint somebody, a committee of this House, to look into these matters and make the necessary recommendations. I would also ask whether there is a single officer of the Government or a single Minister who says that our expenditure to-day is not top-heavy. During the budget discussions last month, every one of us on one occasion or another was referring to the heavy expenditure but generally we satisfied ourselves by attributing it to the conception of the Welfare State which has replaced the conception of the Police State. It may be that if the Government do not involve itself in trying to regulate the life of its citizen from morning to evening in every aspect of life probably a great deal of expenditure on the Governmental organization can be immediately cut down.

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" But things are what they are. The conception of the Welfare State has taken hold of us. Individually speaking, I cannot entirely agree that the Welfare State ideal is being implemented in a proper manner. All that is different. All the same, there is a lot of overhead expenditure and a lot of red-tape and it is due to the red-tape that the efficiency of the administration is being affected. Sometimes, we do not get replies from any head of the department to our letters even for a long time. Why? I need not cite a great many examples for this. For instance, if a communication is addressed to a Collector, it goes to his Personal Assistant and from the Personal Assistant it goes to the Sarishtadar and the Sarishtadar sends it to the department and the department makes notes exactly similar to what is happening here in the Secretariat. What is being done in the Secretariat is being done also in the various districts and in every department. And, if the subject relates to both the Engineering and the Revenue Departments, just as in the Secretariat, the file goes through the various branches. Just I will take one case with which we are familiar. In England, Sir, you have observed that when a question is sent, the longest time that is taken by the Ministry to get a reply is 48 hours and the ordinary time is 24 hours, within which questions are answered. Why is it that we take months and months here? No further proof is required to show that our organization of the administration is defective and that it requires looking into. All that we say is, let us look into it. Let us have a committee. An hon. Member asked why should inexperienced Members of this House go into the question, because they are not experts in administration and so on. Experts have always been there. If this committee is appointed, they will consult those experts and in my experience the experts have always been against retrenchment and against reorganization. However, they will be consulted because they are there. It is only when non-official men who represent the common man and the sufferings of the common man and who represent the disappointed aspirations of the common man, come into contact with the officials who have got long experience,—then only something new can come out. All that this Resolution says is only that. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, I do not want to take much longer time over this.

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" Sir, I wish to give you one example of how things have become inefficient because of the concentration of power at Fort St. George in every case. I would like to submit to you a very small example. When I was Chairman of the Municipal Council at Visakhapatnam, we started a high school for girls. Then we could not get immediately benches, chairs and tables for the pupils. Just at that time the Government converted the Government Training School into a Basic School. When I happened to go there for selection of students, I saw a good number of benches, tables and chairs all huddled up in one of the rooms and locked up. I asked them what they were. I was told they were no longer necessary because the school was converted into a basic school. I asked the headmaster, ' Can you lend the furniture for a short time, before I get the necessary furniture? ' He said, ' It is desirable to help each other, I shall help. ' But, next day came a written letter saying, ' I am not the authority for it; please consult the District Educational Officer. ' He was there and I contacted him in 24 hours and he said, ' Most certainly, I will help you; we are always friends; don't think that I am different from you. ' In 24 hours, he wrote again another letter, after looking into the files and after getting the clerical help, ' I have no authority, kindly contact the Director of Public Instruction. ' It so happened that there was a meeting of the Syndicate of the Andhra University and the Director of Public Instruction was there in about a week. I contacted him and he said, ' Most certainly, Mr. Viswanatham, could I not help you? ' Then he came here and sent me a letter saying, ' I am sorry, I have not got the power, but it is the Government that should sanction it. ' Meanwhile, I placed an order with a contractor and got some benches and tables. Why I point this out is, there is such great concentration of power even for small things.

" I would like to submit to you one more incident. We borrowed money from the Government—some Rs. 40,000—for the construction of what are called septic tank latrines for the municipality. You know, Sir, nowadays, whatever the condition may be, whether there is good water-supply, or whether the levels and the soil permit or not, the Health Department always insist on municipalities—wherever they get official knowledge—that there must be septic tank latrines. So, we borrowed money from the Government. We drew the money because the Engineer and the Health Officer said that the plans and estimates were prepared. In fact, we began to pay interest also on the borrowed amount. But, we could not get tenderers for the work. We called for tenders twice and even thrice and in spite of that, nobody came forward. Then we requested Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Company who were then working in the King George Hospital there, because they were the experts in sanitary installation. They gave us an estimate which was above the tender rates. It was of course a small thing, because our tender was only Rs. 3,000 for one latrine according to the rate fixed by the Government in consultation with the Engineers. Now, what happened was Gannon

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Dunkerley and Company tendered for Rs. 4,500. I had to send their tender to the Government because their tender was more than the schedule estimate rate and so we had to get the sanction of the Government. Then we sent it to the officer concerned at Dowleshwaram, an intermediate Post Office. There it was kept for two months and when contacted, we were informed that because the percentage of increase in the tender was higher, they could not sanction. Then that officer sent it to Madras. For nearly six months the paper was thus moving here and there. And when I met the Engineer who was in charge—then I happened to be in Delhi and not in Madras—he said, ‘I rejected the tender’. I asked him, ‘why, and why I should pay interest on the loan taken for the purpose?’ He said, ‘I have no power to sanction it since the extra cost involved, though only Rs. 1,500, is 50 per cent above the schedule, and only the Chief Engineer could sanction it.’ The Engineer who was in charge at Dowleshwaram and the Superintending Engineer who are all qualified engineers and the Executive Engineer at Visakhapatnam, none of them had the capacity to sanction it. If, on the other hand, it was an estimate for one lakh of rupees and the tender asked for exceeded by Rs. 10,000 the Engineer there had the power to sanction it. But, here though it is only a question of only fifteen hundred rupees, none of the Engineers were able to sanction it because of a routine rule of percentage excess. Why was not the Superintending Engineer qualified to do it? Is the Chief Engineer excepting for the official position he occupies, who is also a qualified Engineer, not qualified to sanction it? It was all because the tender was 50 per cent more than the estimate. Even for this paltry sum of Rs. 1,500 he is not given the power to sanction. That is concentration of power to which I refer. It is the system that we attack now; it is the system that must be changed.

“Then, Sir, if in Visakhapatnam or any other municipal area a small tap has got to be removed from its place to a place ten feet away, an order has to come from Madras, such is concentration of power at the centre in all the departments. I have given only two or three instances and I do not like to take up much of the time of the House. All I want to say is, I am not making any criticism or any political point of view. It has been admitted by all and even the Ministers have admitted—even the heads of departments have admitted—that this red tape must be cut down and that overhead expenditure and the several intermediary officers who have been multiplied in number since the last 15 years, particularly after the war, most of these can be eliminated in the interests of efficiency, because the more bulky the organization the less efficient it becomes. All that I want to say is, that a committee should be set up to enquire into and report on remedying these things.

“I know, Sir, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar’s Committee made a report and a few of the recommendations like the retrenchment of a peon of the District Judge or the removal of a telephone from somebody’s house were given effect to. These things they have

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done, but no good substantial attempt was made to reorganize or retrench. After all what we want is a more efficient machinery; people want a more efficient machinery and no one should be gladder than the Hon. the Chief Minister himself, if he finds that his machinery became more efficient. I believe he does not claim to-day that the machinery is perfect. I do not also think that we can always get a perfect machinery. But, when the heads of departments and the people feel—and also the Ministers have now and then expressed an opinion—that the machinery has to be checked up and reorganized, I submit there is a case for constituting a committee to go into these matters. This is not a political claim. Unfortunately, the Ministry thinks that it is an attack on them. I repeat it relates to the permanent machinery and the reconstitution of the permanent machinery is what we want. I only submit, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister should view the resolution from this point of view and accept it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, with great deference to the Leader of the Opposition, I wish to begin with this remark that if only the debate had been conducted in the spirit in which he has just now finished speaking, there would have been no misunderstanding. But surely the Leader of the Opposition will not forget what has happened since this morning. The debate has not been conducted in the manner in which he spoke at the end of his speech. Throughout the debate the position taken up looked almost as if it was an enquiry into the conduct or efficiency of the Ministry and whether it was good that they should go on or not. Of course, I know that that was not the intention of the resolution or the amendments. But unfortunately we are in a rut and we cannot get out of it. Whenever an important resolution or matter is debated in this House, the whole debate centres round the Government in power. I do not blame anybody; there is something in the atmosphere which turns the debate on every matter in that particular direction. When particular speeches were being made, I was expressing my opinion to the Leader of the Opposition across the table. He has no doubt explained and put me right with reference to those matters. As I said at the outset, if the debate had been conducted throughout in the spirit in which the Leader of the Opposition summarized the position, there would have been no misunderstanding. The reference to political motive was with regard to translation of speeches and to things like that, and to Members persisting in speaking in Telugu when they could speak in English and easily make themselves understood by me. I explained the background of this just after the interpellation hour this morning. I am sorry the Leader of the Opposition remembers that in this connexion. It is irrelevant so far as this debate is concerned. I never imagined or expressed the opinion in any private conversation across the table that this resolution had any political motive behind it. I was explaining to him with a certain amount of regret only this, that somehow or other, we had got back into the rut of raising the question of confidence in the Ministry instead of sticking to the subject before the House.

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p.m.

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“ Now let us get back to the debate. I am second to none in my desire for efficiency, as the Leader of the Opposition was good enough to concede. My earnest desire is that we should be efficient. But efficiency should not in a hurry be interpreted to mean arbitrary disposal of matters. Let us take the very hard cases mentioned by the Leader of the Opposition and the other Members to illustrate their point that much time was wasted in unnecessary references to and fro and that delay and inefficiency marked the conduct of official life. The Leader of the Opposition quoted some of his experiences as Chairman of the Visakhapatnam Municipal Council. It is true there are hard cases. We no doubt desire efficiency. But have our people learnt to trust one another? That is the block in the way of economy as well as efficiency. I shall explain myself. I want, and obviously the Leader of the Opposition also wants, to decentralize authority. It is not as if anybody wanted power and therefore had got the authority at the Centre. I am speaking of the present Government and their immediate predecessors; I am not speaking of the ancient Government. We do not want power at the Centre. But unfortunately, representing the people as we do, we represent the popular suspicion in all matters. Nobody trusts anybody else and that is the root cause for the employment of so many Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Supervisors and the like. When a little bit of work has to be done, the employer has to appoint a supervisor to watch the workman, because the employer does not trust the workman, and over that supervisor there is another supervisor and so on. Somehow or other this want of trust has been generated. Probably there may be good reason for it. But it is a fact that want of trust creates the need for an enormous number of unnecessary employees to look after one another. If I give a watch for repair, the repairer examines, repairs and gives it back to me. But suppose a man has to be placed there to see that he does not steal any part of the watch, another man has to be placed to see that the man who gave the verdict did not give a wrong verdict and so on and finally a man to see that the amount of the bill was neither more nor less and that there was no cheating in the accounting. When a number of people have to be employed even in a watch-maker's concern, the need for employing a large personnel in a big governmental machinery is all the greater. The extreme suspicion that has developed in the psychology of our people to-day is one of the main causes, if not the main cause, for want of economy. We have to employ a large number of people to do even a tiny little bit of work. As was observed by the hon. Member from Chittoor, if Rs. 30,000 is spent for famine relief, Rs. 30,000 has to be spent on official superintendence to draw and distribute the money. That is a gross example. But I admit that it is a prevailing difficulty. If I want ten rupees worth of relief to reach a poor man, I have to spend another ten rupees or probably more to see that the relief reaches him. As long as we have this suspicion, we cannot do away with this wastage. I am sorry to have to admit it. Let us go to the root of the matter. Let us reduce that suspicion; we cannot eliminate it all at once. Let us get used to trust one another.

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When we give power to a man, let us not suspect him. Let us allow him to use that power. It may be that for some time the people may laugh at his errors or censure him. But finally they will learn to tolerate him. That is my hope. I have explained the present difficulty. Let those hon. Members who have complained about inefficiency place their hand on their heart and say whether they are ready to give up this suspicion. No, they will not give it up.

“ Mr. Krishna Ayyar spoke very ably. An experienced lawyer can speak very well. With his experience, he was able to make a caricature of many things. As soon as he gave a complaint to a court, would he just get a decision and be satisfied with it? No. He wants notice to issue to the opposite side, he wants the opposite side to file its statement and he wants evidence to be heard on both sides. But here evidence is taken not as in France but as in England. There must be cross-examination and re-examination, then arguments on the evidence, then a jury to give its verdict and a Judge to deliver judgment, then an appeal against that judgment not only on law but also on facts and finally a further appeal and the execution of the judgment. Mr. Krishna Ayyar can well tell me the time taken for getting a grievance redressed in a court of law. Would he agree to give up any of the processes in a court? I am sure he will not and I am sure no lawyer would agree to give up any of the processes, as giving up any of the processes is fraught with danger and very grave risk. Hearing of evidence, examination of witnesses, etc., are all necessary steps in coming to a judicial decision.

“ Let us take the instance given by the Leader of the Opposition. A set of benches were lying useless and huddled up together in a most tempting manner. He wanted them to be removed to the Girls' High School.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I wanted them on loan.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Whether it was loan or gift is a matter of detail and I am not examining it from that point. I am only explaining the position generally with reference to that instance. Suppose that headmaster had given them away, and suppose there was the headmaster of another school and he also had asked for it, what would the people immediately do with Mr. Viswanatham? They will say that Mr. Viswanatham who had power got it most illegally. We will have at least an interpellation on the subject here, if not papers in the Secretariat. Again I trace it back to what I said previously. There is this distrust. (Sri T. Viswanatham : ‘ There is the rule.’) No, no. It is not because of the rule. It is because of you and me. The rule permits us to distrust one another. It is not a good thing, but it is lawful and the distrust is there. If we did not have it, Mr. Viswanatham and I could sit together and make a beautiful constitution for our State whereby all authority could be handed over to honest men in charge of the district in the first place and honest

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men in charge of the taluk in the next place, and then we could carry on our administration wonderfully well, cheaply, honestly and also efficiently. Unfortunately, we are not satisfied with it. If a man puts a voting paper in the ballot box, immediately the complaint is made that wrong people have put the ballot papers in the ballot box. It is not only that. Immediately after the ballot papers are counted, the complaint is made that ballot papers had been secretly removed. If the ballot boxes are steel boxes, it is said that even they could be opened. It is this sort of atmosphere that prevails in our country. How can we economise? How can we trust one another and how can we give up red tape?

“ Much play was made about red tape. People do not understand what red tape is. Much play was made about files. People do not know what a file is, I am sorry to say. What is a file, after all? Like some of my friends who spoke before, I am trying to explain very simple things. But it is better to explain and to understand, what is a file. A paper first comes to the office. A man has a grievance or has a request to make. That cannot be disposed of straightway, as I sometimes try to do. I get a paper by post, and I immediately dispose of it taking a certain amount of risk. Ordinarily what should be done? There are other persons concerned besides those that approached you. Those other persons must be told what this man wants you to do. Notices have to be given to the other people. They must also be heard. Then, what about the office? If a man wants a canal to be dug, not only the canal is concerned, but the ground is to be taken up for cutting the canal, the money to be collected for the canal, and many other matters are involved. There are officers to deal with them. Should they not give their opinions on this subject? That is what is called a file. When a paper is received, all the persons concerned with the matter intimately are asked to say what they think about it. Then it becomes a file. You may give it a bad name if you want to beat it. Even for a month if I tried to dispose of papers without the assistance of red tape and without files, you will see, Sir, that questions will thereafter be put in this very House. There would be utter suspicion of my conduct. There will be rightful claims that I was arbitrary, and that I did not do the thing properly. I have myself seen cases where officers have been taken up to the tribunal for enquiry because they did not follow the procedure, and it has been rightly held that these officers had gone wrong, and that they did not do justice in being arbitrary. Therefore, it is no use saying ‘burn files’. It was all right in the days of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan when nobody would ask about it. But that is not the case now. We must know what exactly happened. We must know the opinions of officers, and how those papers have been disposed of, and then, come to a decision. (Sri T. Viswanatham : ‘It is confidential’.) It is confidential up to a point. But when disposed of, it is no longer confidential. Look at the great curiosity that is there now to know at every stage of the process what is going on? What would happen if there are no processes at all? In spite of the safety measures, people want to know what is going on,

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and they want to know what happens at every stage. There will be much more complaint if we abolished the processes themselves. Therefore, it is impossible to make it all so simple. It is not possible, and it will not work in democracy. The other day someone wanted to know whether the *viva voce* examination by the Public Service Commission was recorded by a stenographer (both the questions and the answers) so that we could see whether the examination was fair, and whether the appraisement of the Commission was right or wrong. A suggestion was made that all the questions in the *viva voce* examination by the Public Service Commission should be recorded so that we might examine and see whether the Commission had been impartial or not. When we analyse the speeches of hon. Members and their complaints, we see the fundamental disease, namely, suspicion. Cannot we trust the Public Service Commission? When we have appointed them, when they are away from the departments and have no connection with the departments, and also when they cannot get any jobs once their term of office is over, even then we do not trust them. Much less do we trust the Tahsildar, the Sarishtadars and Collectors. If the Tahsildar were given all power to dispose of matters, every hon. Member here who has any particular case with the Tahsildar, would tell me, 'No, it is not very good to make him arbitrary. There must be an appeal.' That is what they would all say. We may appoint a committee. It is easy to appoint committees. But it is not easy to get results.

" Sir, I shall place before you my impression of the debate before I sit down. There are one set of people who want—from their point of view rightly—a complete alteration of the whole system. They will pardon me if I name them. My Communist friends want a complete alteration of the entire system. It is their creed and conviction, if I may say so. It is not perhaps their creed, but it is their conviction. They feel that all this is wrong and that even the judicial system is wrong. They feel that people must assemble together, there must be a people's court, a decision must be arrived at there, and if all the crowd shout, 'Yes; they are guilty', all the accused persons—may be a hundred—must be executed and finished. That is the people's court which prevails in some countries, and we do not hear about the results. They want a complete alteration of the judicial system also. I remember to have read Mr. Pritt saying that the judicial system of the people's courts in Russia was very good. Mr. Pritt is an eminent Member of the Bar in England, and, therefore, he knows what he says. He said that the Soviet people's courts were very different from the British judicial system, and they were quite good if not better. May be, he can prove it. They want results and not waste of time. Here too, my Communist friends think that everything should be changed. I agree. They want a workers' council in every office. If a clerk is to be promoted from lower division to upper division, the upper division clerks or perhaps the lower division clerks should sit and decide as to who should be promoted. That is one system of working. This is a kind of popular control

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from top to bottom. This would work very well if an iron-minded and iron-charactered party governed everything with an iron hand. But if there is no iron handed party, it would be chaos and nothing else. If we decided that we should make a complete change of the whole public service including judicial procedure, it might be possible if we had a totalitarian, one-party government with an iron hand and iron power behind them, but not in our democracy. Here, the general rule is, doubt and suspicion, and suspicion and distrust of one another. Therefore, we want a different system here, and I think we are making the best of it here.

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“ The other line of criticism taken by certain Members is that the personnel should be altered and that the whole system need not be completely changed. I agree that the personnel should be pure and efficient and consist of men of integrity and sound judgment. I quite agree with all that. If only we could, by a magic wand, change the personnel of all our offices and make them men of integrity from top to bottom and make them efficient and industrious, nothing would be so good as that. I have no doubt that if we could do it, any system would work. The system will simplify itself in no time and even the red tape will become softened and cut off very quickly. The whole thing would then be finished in no time honestly and quickly. But we have not got it. How can we change it? The only way to change it is by honest endeavour on the part of the public.

“ What are we doing now? We complain of corruption. The Indian Penal Code defines ‘ bribery ’ in a particular way. But the psychology of the situation is this. There are two persons involved in any act of corruption. In the old days it was mostly corruption through intimidation and extortion by men in power. Officers had great power and people were asked to pay for services rendered and that was extortion. That was the form of corruption which prevailed before—to the extent that it prevailed, I do not make the mistake, which some hon. Members made and to which attention was drawn by the hon. Member Sri Gopal Menon, of saying that everybody is bad. I am only saying that those who were bad were bad in this way, namely, that they used their position and power in order to intimidate and make people pay. But to-day my own experience and my appraisal of the position is that things have changed and that the tables have been turned. There is no such misuse of power now. The temptation comes from the people who offer bribes now, because the administration has changed in character. Democracy has taken the place of bureaucracy and a Welfare State, as was described, has taken the place, in ideal and in goal, of the old Police State, so that numerous occupations are involved in Government and in the affairs of administration. A very large number of people are interested in them now. Look at the passenger traffic now to Delhi and back. In the old days how many people went to Delhi? To-day how many and what kind of people go to Delhi? There is a vast movement of people from place to place in order to get things done in Government offices. Now the greater danger lies

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in the temptation that is offered either to one officer or to another. I am saying this not to blame the people or to justify the officers. I am saying this to find out where we should apply the treatment, and what the disease is. We must know whether it is the headache that has caused the fever or whether it is the fever that has caused the headache. In that way, I say, if we now analyse public psychology, and the desires and tendencies of people, we can see that we have to reform ourselves. A civic sense has to be developed. We must all be made to feel that this country is ours, that if the Government goes bad, we shall be ruined, that if the administration goes wrong, we are all bound to be unhappy, if not we, and our children will have to be unhappy. We must feel that if we gain anything in the immediate present, our children will have to suffer later under a corrupt Government. We must all feel that we must try to keep the roads clean and the traffic smooth. But I need not dilate upon what is known to everybody. I wish only to emphasize the point that it is no use saying that officials are corrupt. If the merchant goes and pays the official, both are corrupt and both are dishonest. If a man wants a piece of land to be assigned to him and wants another man not to get it and if he offers a small sum or a little temptation, for how many days can the poor clerk or the poor official withstand the temptation? Yes, he does withstand it in one case or two cases. But subsequently someone comes and tells him, as the hon. Member Sri Thimma Reddi said, 'Your peon will teach you how to manage this affair. You seem not to know how to carry on with your work.' That is what will happen. Therefore, we must go to the root of the matter and unless we improve the character of the people by some miracle or by some other means, such instances will occur. How this can be achieved, I believe in my own way. But it is no use repeating it here. There is only one way to improve the people's character and that is what I stand for. But that is not the issue now. Unless we do that and attain that there is no use thinking of improving the machinery of the State or changing the personnel. To improve the machinery is not wrong. But the machinery has stood the test of time. This machinery is not a British invention; it started much earlier. Each generation put on a little change over the old machinery just as we have done over the past machinery. In that way, the machinery has grown in our climate and in our country. It suits our country. Provided our men are honest and we deal with one another fairly and justly and trust one another, all can be well. My prescription is that we must, even at the risk of having errors committed and even at the risk of having troubles created, begin to trust one another. Then only will we be able to decentralize. Supposing we give power to a Collector or to a Municipal Chairman or to a Panchayat Board President, we must suffer the evils of it for some time and go on with it persistently and then it will be all right. That is the only way to attain the objective and not the mere appointment of a committee. I do stand for decentralization and I do stand for what my hon. friend Sri Pragada Kotaiah spoke for, namely, the co-ordination of the work of district officials. It is a very

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necessary thing. In fact, when the hon. Gentleman Sri Kotaiah was speaking, I felt he was speaking my mind in all these matters. I do want decentralization and I do want that the officers of a district should come together every now and then, once a month or once a fortnight, exchange ideas, discuss matters, write down at a meeting what they would write on separate files, and pass orders also. I want all that to be done. I may be able to do it.

“ People were complaining that I had promised a great deal about this efficiency and that I had not performed. I need not defend myself against that charge, because that is not the issue now. But I beg to say that I stated that I would try my best. I ask hon. Members here, ‘ Have you allowed me to try my best? ’ They have not allowed me to try my best. They have engaged me in various other warfares which did not permit me at all to find the leisure to look into this matter. How then can I be charged with not having achieved what I wanted to achieve and what I still want to achieve? I do not ask for any arbitrary power. If only I had the time to do it, I would have tried my best sincerely, to the extent I was capable of doing, to produce the result that I wanted to produce, namely, simplification of our administration and improvement of our character. But I do not give it up. We do try, and we propose to try, and continue to try to do it, in spite of all other preoccupations. We must do it and we have taken certain steps also. We are trying to do it and when I say ‘ we ’, it is not I only that am doing it.

“ Sir, reference was made to Mr. Gorwala’s Report. The Planning Commission wanted Mr. Gorwala to send them a considered report on the improvements to be made in public administration. The Government of India, as soon as they received that report, circulated it, without waiting for the Planning Commission’s conclusions, among all the State Governments to consider immediately the various matters that related to administration and to take steps accordingly. Since that report was received, for the last one year, it is being examined and various points dealt with in it are being put into effect, without waiting for the results of the examination of other points. The report has been published, as all hon. Members know, and it is being given effect to in a way in the various States. We are doing that, but yet even Mr. Gorwala knows that a miracle cannot be accomplished within a short time. We have to go through a great deal of improvement in many matters if we expect any improvement at all. I do stand for and I do promise, if permitted and allowed and helped, to try to do my best to decentralize, but let it be remembered that it involves trust. I frankly confess that if there is no trust, there is no use trying to decentralize. Everything would have to be taken to the top for judgment. Therefore, if you want me to decentralize, I tell reformers, ‘ We must allow trust to prevail ’, and if hon. Members are prepared to allow errors and defects that may arise out of that trust, it is possible to decentralize and I will try to do it. Along with that, co-ordination of the various departments is a very necessary thing and I propose we should take steps

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in respect of that also. Nor do I lose sight of the need for economy. Economy is an easy word. Economy we can ask for. We all agree as to the goal, but it is mixed up with the occupation of a very large number of people in our country. We can economize by cutting down salaries; we can economize by retrenching the staff. Now, the retrenching of staff is a thing attended with great distress and opposition is bound to be there. So, it is a difficult thing. What I submit, therefore, is that it is a difficult task which I shall try to do."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the House will have no objection to sit till the Hon. the Chief Minister finishes his speech."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I will finish in a couple of minutes, Sir. The point now is whether a committee is useful and whether a committee is necessary. I submit, with all respect to the hon. Members of the House, that we will not be justified in forming a select committee, as over a Bill, to get this large reform in an old administration carried out. I, therefore, cannot accept this proposal that a committee should be appointed. Of course, there are amendments to say that the committee may be of officials and non-officials and retired officials and the like. These retired officials I have tried. As hon. Members know, we have tried officials also. It is not much good because the lawyers won't be able to improve the law and officials won't be able to improve officials. No doubt they may try to do something. That is the point which was stressed by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and that is perhaps in the Resolution also. Even adopting the amendments seeking to associate officials and non-officials with the committee, I feel that it would not be able to do anything useful. It would only mean wasteful effort. 6 p.m. I therefore submit with much regret that I cannot adopt this resolution or accept it on behalf of the Government. I would like to appeal to the House not to press for it. I also appeal to the House to trust the Government to do their best in the matter and not to press the matter to a vote." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the amendments to the vote of the House. Is the hon. Member, Sri Rama Rao withdrawing his amendment?"

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"I am not withdrawing my amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'After the word "principles" and before the word "methods" insert the words "categories and ranks."'

The amendment was lost.

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"I am withdrawing my amendment, Sir."

The amendment of the hon. Member was, by leave, withdrawn.

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I think the mover of the resolution is willing to accept my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House should also accept it. Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" No, Sir. I am not withdrawing my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' For the words " to suggest " *substitute* the words " to eliminate corruption, nepotism and lethargy by suggesting.' "

The amendment was lost.

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" I am withdrawing my amendment, Sir."

The amendment of the hon. Member was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' This Assembly recommends to the Government to form a Select Committee of the Members of the Assembly to study the principles, methods and procedure of the administrative machinery and to suggest ways and means for ensuring efficiency and economy in public administration in this State.' "

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn to meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Friday, 7th November 1952."

The House then adjourned.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 47 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th November 1952, page 279 supra.]

Name of Local Library Authorities.

Which have submitted library schemes.

(1)

- 1 Visakhapatnam.
- 2 East Godavari.
- 3 West Godavari.
- 4 Guntur.
- 5 Nellore.
- 6 Bellary.
- 7 Anantapur.
- 8 North Arcot.
- 9 South Arcot.
- 10 Tanjore.
- 11 Madurai.
- 12 Tirunelveli.
- 13 Tiruchirappalli.
- 14 Salem.
- 15 Coimbatore.
- 16 Malabar.
- 17 South Kanara.

Which have not yet submitted library schemes.

(2)

- 1 Srikakulam.
- 2 Krishna.
- 3 Kurnool.
- 4 Chittoor.
- 5 Cuddapah.
- 6 Madras.
- 7 Chingleput.
- 8 Ramanathapuram.
- 9 The Nilgiris.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 78 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th November 1952, page 282 supra.]

(a) —

Year of examination.	Particulars of the examination.	Number of candidates applied.	Fees collected.	Number selected.
	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5)
1950	The Annual Competitive Examination held by the Madras Public Service Commission for recruitment to Madras Ministerial Service.	10,904	85,310	2,935
1951	Special Competitive Examination held for regularization of temporary appointments in April 1951.	3,168	26,120	1,368
1952	The annual examination held in February 1952 for recruitment of lower division clerks and typists and the Special Competitive Examination for regularization of temporary appointments in Civil Supplies and Textile Departments, etc., held in June 1952.	11,862	92,840	3,597

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(b)—

<i>Year of recruitment.</i>	<i>Number of candidates who applied for higher posts.</i>	<i>Fees collected.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1950-51	5,036	39,680
1951-52	2,765	29,750

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 80 asked by Sri K. Venkaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th November 1952, page 284 supra.]

Memorandum No. 21923/F-52-1, Revenue, dated 14th April 1952.

[Land—Grant to political sufferers—Further proceedings—Staying of.]

The Collectors are informed that all further proceedings in regard to the grant of lands to political sufferers should be stayed. They are also informed that no allotment or assignment need hereafter be made to political sufferers and that incomplete cases may also remain suspended.

Memorandum No. 21923-F/52-4, Revenue, dated 1st May 1952.

[Land—Grant to political sufferers—Further instructions—Government Memorandum No. 21923-F/52-1, Revenue, dated 14th April 1952.]

In partial modification of the orders issued in the memorandum quoted above, the following further instructions in the matter of assignment of lands to political sufferers are issued :—

(1) The Collectors should examine all pending cases and where the grant of land to the political sufferer does not involve the dispossession of any sivoijamadar, whether it be a Harijan or an ex-serviceman or a landless poor person and where the land to be assigned is not of great value owing to its proximity to a town the assignment to the political sufferer should be proceeded with.

(2) In proceeding with cases of assignment in such unobjectionable cases, care should be taken to see that the poor means of the political sufferers justify the grant of the land to him.

(3) All other pending cases, where the land to be assigned is held under sivoijama occupation of a third party referred to in paragraph 1 should be closed.

2. The Collectors are requested to disband with effect from 30th April 1952 afternoon the special staff employed in their districts for the work connected with the grant of land to the political sufferers.

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Memorandum No. 21923-F/52-16, Revenue, dated 16th June 1952.

[Land—Grant to political sufferers—Further instructions—Clarification—Orders passed.]

The Collectors of East Godavari and West Godavari have requested clarification of certain matters which have arisen in giving effect to the orders in Government Memorandum No. 21923-F/52-4, Revenue, dated 1st May 1952. The Government have examined the points raised by these Collectors and issue the following instructions :—

(1) *What is meant by " pending case ".*—By ' pending case ' is meant every case in which neither a patta has been issued over possession of the land has been given to the political sufferer. The Government consider that the order of assignment issued by the Collector should not be treated as a patta and that the Collectors should cancel their orders of assignment in cases in which neither a patta has been issued nor possession of the land has been given.

(2) *Definition of the term " poor means of the political sufferer ".*—The term " landless poor person " has been defined in G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, and later amended in Memorandum No. 42044-F/49-1, Revenue, dated 1st August 1949. The Collectors are informed that the political sufferers who come under the above definition will be the persons whose poor means justify the grant of land to them. They are also informed that the question whether a person should be treated as poor or not is left to their discretion and that they need not consult the Political Sufferers' Advisory Committees in this matter.

(3) *Definition of the term " of great value owing to its proximity to a town ".*—Where land is in the proximity of a town the same would be in demand for purposes other than for cultivation and consequently its value is much more than land of that quality in a village. The Collectors should themselves adjudge whether a land is more valuable owing to its proximity to a town or not as is done in acquisition cases.

(4) *Sivoijama occupation.*—All sivoijama occupation prior to application by a political sufferer should be protected. The Collectors are however informed that where co-operative societies of political sufferers have been formed to bring jungle or other such difficult land under cultivation for the first time, the ban need not be applied to such cases.

2. The Government consider that the work of assignment of land to political sufferers can hereafter be carried on with the existing staff. The Government are not therefore prepared to sanction the employment of any special staff for this purpose.

3. The Board of Revenue is requested to obtain from the Collectors a list of cases of assignments completed in favour of very well-known and well-off politicals and submit the same to Government at an early date.

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G.O. Ms. No. 1986, Revenue, dated 8th July 1952.

[Assignment of land to political sufferers—Order of priority—Re-fixed.]

The Government have examined the question of the necessity for altering the order of priority in regard to the assignment of land laid down in paragraph 2 of the Government Order first read above and in modification of the orders in paragraph 2 of that Government Order, they direct that hereafter the order of priority in regard to the assignment of lands shall be as follows :—

(a) Landless poor persons (this includes Harijans and Backward classes).

(b) Political sufferers who are eligible for land grant under the latest instructions and ex-servicemen of the II World War (this includes Indian National Army personnel) who do not possess more than five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land.

Memorandum No. 47885-F/52-1, Revenue, dated 28th August 1952.

[Land—Grant to political sufferers—Order of priority—Re-fixed—Further instructions—Issued.]

According to G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, in assigning any land at the disposal of the Government, the claims of political sufferers who had applied for but had not been granted any land had to be considered although the political sufferer might not have applied for the particular land. As the policy in respect of assigning lands to political sufferers has been changed, G.O. No. 1986, Revenue, dated 8th July 1952, directs that landless poor persons should be given first preference in the matter of assignment. Any valid pending applications from all categories should be considered together and in assigning any particular land, for which there is more than one applicant, first preference should be given to the landless poor applicant.

2. As regards the suggestion of the District Food Production Committee that the only condition that should be imposed in assigning lands, should be that the land should be cultivated with food crops within a period of three years from the date of assignment on pain of cancellation, the Collector of South Kanara is informed that the Government have examined this suggestion but consider that there is no necessity to revise the conditions of assignment laid down in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949.

G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1940.

(As modified in G.Os. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 27th September 1949, No. 72, Revenue, dated 9th January 1950, No. 805, Revenue, dated 17th March 1950, and No. 2707, Revenue, dated 9th October 1950.)

[Lankas—Lease without auction—Draft instructions—Approved.]

The draft instructions regarding the lease of lankas without auction to the communities eligible for the ameliorative measures

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undertaken by the Labour department in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, submitted by the Board of Revenue with its reference read above are approved as amended. The instructions as amended by Government are appended to this order.

Appendix.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE LEASE OF LANKAS WITHOUT AUCTION TO THE COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE AMELIORATIVE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICTS OF EAST GODAVARI, WEST GODAVARI, KRISHNA AND GUNTUR.

I. Lankas may be leased without auction to members of communities which may be notified by the Government, from time to time, as communities eligible for the ameliorative measures undertaken by the Labour department or to landless poor people of the other communities if they form themselves into co-operative societies. Fishermen, extoddy tappers and members of criminal tribes will be regarded as such communities for the purpose of these instructions.

II. Such leases may be granted only in favour of registered co-operative societies which are composed solely of members of such communities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases, however, such leases may be granted in favour of individuals or unregistered societies. In such cases, proposals should be submitted by the Collector to the Board for obtaining the sanction of the Government.

III. Ordinarily, preference should be given to societies of which the members are mostly, if not entirely, residents of the village in which the lanka is situated. But there is no objection to the grant of leases in favour of societies consisting of members resident in other villages, provided the needs of such communities resident in the village have been provided for as far as possible under these instructions.

IV. Lanka lands which have been leased without auction in this manner to such communities should not be taken away from them except for infringement or breach of any of the conditions of the lease or for refusal to pay the enhanced rent when such enhancement has been decided on.

V. Proposals for the lease of lankas without auction should be submitted to the Board of Revenue in the form approved in G.O. Ms. No. 825, Revenue, dated 4th June 1925.

VI. The lease should ordinarily be limited to three years.

VII. The area to be leased should be fixed with regard to the relative numbers of such communities and of other communities and other cognate factors, such as, the general economic conditions of the members of the proposed lessee society.

VIII. The form of the lease deed should be the same as that prescribed for lease by auction subject to the alterations specified in G.O. No. 1158, Revenue, dated 20th May 1935.

Fixing of rental.

IX. The rental proposed should, as a rule, be not less than the average rental of the same lanka for the immediately preceding three fasli years provided that the rentals for these faslis represented a fair and not a fictitious value.

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X. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2), the rental may be revised only at the time of renewal of the lease. When revising the rental, changes in the fertility of the land, the trend of prices and any changes in the crops usually raised and agricultural practices which affect the net profits of cultivation of the land should be duly taken into account.

(2) If any commercial crops are grown during the currency of the lease, an additional rental to be decided by the Collector but not exceeding 33-1/3 per cent of the original rental will be payable for each fasli for the extent over which commercial crops are grown during that fasli.

NOTE.—Renewal of the lease of a land on the existing rental should be regarded as a case of enhancement in cases where more than 10 per cent of the area of the land has been eroded.

Powers of sanction.

XI. The Board of Revenue is competent to sanction fresh leases and renewal of leases on the existing or reduced rentals.

XII. All cases of renewals of leases where enhancement of rental for reasons other than the raising of commercial crops is involved, require the sanction of the Government.

XIII. The power to take away lands for breach of any of the conditions of the lease or for refusal to pay the enhanced rental, vests in the Board of Revenue.

G.O. Ms. No. 805, Revenue, dated 17th March 1950.

[Lands—Lease without auction—Extension of concessions to non-eligible communities—Orders passed.]

The Government accept the recommendation of the Board of Revenue and direct that the concessions granted to the eligible communities in G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1940, may be extended to landless poor people of the other communities also if they form themselves into co-operative societies. The following amendment will be issued to the rules appended to G.O. No. 476, Revenue, dated 23rd February 1940.

2. In rule I of the rules in the appendix to the Government Order the following shall be added at the end of the first sentence :—

“ or to landless poor people of the other communities if they form themselves into co-operative societies.”

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 10 asked by Sri V. Sri Krishna at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th November 1952, page 302 supra.]

List of communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.

(a) Eligible communities—

(i) Scheduled Castes.

Throughout the State—

1 Adi-Andhra.	40 Kuravan.
2 Adi-Dravida.	41 Kurichan.
3 Adi-Karnataka.	42 Madari.
4 Ajila.	43 Madiga.
5 Arunthaiyar.	44 Maila.
6 Baira.	45 Mala (including Gency Malas).
7 Bakuda.	46 Mala Dasu.
8 Bandi.	47 Malasar.
9 Bariki.	48 Matangi.
10 Bavuri.	49 Mavilan.
11 Bellara.	50 Moger.
12 Bzagari.	51 Muchi.
13 Chachati.	52 Mudala.
14 Chakkiliyan.	53 Nalakeyava.
15 Chalavadi.	54 Nayadi.
16 Chamar.	55 Pagadai.
17 Chandala.	56 Painsa.
18 Cheruman.	57 Paky.
19 Dandasi.	58 Pallan.
20 Devendrakilathan.	59 Pambada.
21 Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pane.	60 Pamidi.
22 Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.	61 Panan.
23 Godgali.	62 Panchama.
24 Godari.	63 Panniaadi.
25 Godda.	64 Paraiyan.
26 Gosangi.	65 Paravan.
27 Hasla.	66 Pulayan.
28 Holeya.	67 Puthirai Vannan.
29 Jaggali.	68 Raneyar.
30 Jambuvulu.	69 Samagra.
31 Kadan.	70 Samban.
32 Kalladi.	71 Sapari.
33 Kanakkan.*	72 Semman.
34 Karimpalan.	73 Thoti.
35 Kodalo.	74 Tiruvallavar.
36 Koosa.	75 Valluvan.
37 Koraga.	76 Valmiki.
38 Kudubi.	77 Vettvan.
39 Kudumban.	

(ii) Scheduled Tribes.

Throughout the State—

- 1 Aranadan.
- 2 Bagada.
- 3 Bhottadas-Bodo, Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
- 4 Bhumas-Buri Bhumia and Bodao Bhumia.
- 5 Chenchu.
- 6 Gadabas-Boda-Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba-Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Dlara Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.

* Kanakkan of Malabar alone are eligible for the concession—vide G.O. No. 188, Education, dated 27th January 1948.

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- 7 Gondi-Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
- 8 Goudus-Bato, Bhirithya Dudokouria, Hate, Jatako and Joria.
- 9 Kosalya Goudus-Basothoriya Gondus Chitti Goudus, Dagayath Goudus, Doddu Kamaraya, Dudu Kamarao, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoroiya Goudus.
- 10 Mangatha Goudus-Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu; Ladya Goudu, Poona Magatha and Sana Magatha.
- 11 Holva.
- 12 Jadapus.
- 13 Jotapus.
- 14 Kammara.
- 15 Kattunayakan.
- 16 Khattis-Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
- 17 Kodu.
- 18 Kammar.
- 19 Konda Dhoras.
- 20 Konda Kapus.
- 21 Kondareddis.
- 22 Kondhs Desaya Konds Dongria.
- 23 Kota Kondhs Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenify Kondhs.
- 24 Cota Bartika Bontho Oriya, or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Puitye, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
- 25 Koya or Goud, with its Subsects—Baja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kotty Koyas.
- 26 Kudiya.
- 27 Kurumans.
- 28 Manna Dhora.
- 29 Maune.
- 30 Mukha Dhora Nooka Dhora.
- 31 Muria.
- 32 Paigarapu.
- 33 Palaso.
- 34 Paniyan.
- 35 Porjas-Bodo Bonda, Daruva Didua, Jodia, Mudili Pengu Pydi and Salya.
- 36 Reddi Dhoras.
- 37 Savaras Kapu Savars Khutto Savaras.
- 38 Sholaga.
- 39 Toda.
- 40 Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these islands.

(iii) Other eligible communities.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Badaga. | 6 Padanna. |
| 2 Irola. | 7 Yenali. |
| 3 Kani or Kannian. | 8 Criminal Tribes (to be specified). |
| 4 Malayali or Malaiali. | 9 Harijan converts. |
| 5 Marati. | 10 Paliyars. |

(b) List of Backward classes—

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 Agamudayans (including Tulva Vellalas). | 8 Archukatalayandu. |
| 2 Agasa. | 9 Badaga. |
| 3 Ambalakaran. | 10 Balolika. |
| 4 Annadan. | 11 Bestha. |
| 5 Are Mahrati. | 12 Bhandari. |
| 6 Arya (South Kanara). | 13 Billava. |
| 7 Atagara. | 14 Bissey. |
| | 15 Bondil. |

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- 16 Boys.
- 17 Chaptogara.
- 18 Chattada Srivaishnava.
- 19 Dasari.
- 20 Devadiga.
- 21 Devalkar.
- 22 Devanga.
- 23 Dhakkada.
- 24 Dommara.
- 25 Dudekula.
- 26 Endadi.
- 27 Galada Konkani.
- 28 Gandia.
- 29 Gangavars.
- 30 Ganika (including Nagavamsam).
- 31 Gatti.
- 32 Gavara.
- 33 Godaba.
- 34 Gonde.
- 35 Goda (including Gamalla or Kalali).
- 36 Gudigara.
- 37 Hegde.
- 38 Idiga (including setty Balija). *
- 39 Isai Vallalar or Melakarak.
- 40 Illuvan (Ezhuvan).
- 41 Irulas.
- 42 Jakkulas (Guntur district).
- 43 Jandara.
- 44 Jangam.
- 45 Jhetty.
- 46 Jogi.
- 47 Kabbeara.
- 48 Kadaiyan.
- 49 Kaduppattai (Malabar).
- 50 Kaikolan (Sengunthar).
- 51 Kalavanthula.
- 52 Kalingi.
- 53 Kallan.
- 54 Kammalans (Kamalas Viswa Brahman) and Viswa Karnas.
- 55 Kani or Kanyan and Kaniyu or Kaniyar.
- 56 Kannadiyan.
- 57 Kavuthiyan.
- 58 Kolasi.
- 59 Kharvi.
- 60 Khatri.
- 61 Khodala.
- 62 Kolaries or Muniyanies.
- 63 Koppa-avelamas.
- 64 Koracha.
- 65 Koteyar (Sheragara Kshtriya of South Kanara).
- 66 Kulala.
- 67 Kuruba.
- 68 Kurumba.
- 69 Labbai.
- 70 Lambadis.
- 71 Madivala.
- 72 Madugar or Modavar.
- 73 Mahendra (Medara).
- 74 Mahratta (Non-Brahman).
- 75 Mala-ali.
- 76 Malnyan (Malabar).
- 77 Male.
- 78 Mangala.
- 79 Mappilla.
- 80 Marati of South Kanara district (Hill tribe).
- 81 Maravar.
- 82 Maruthuvar.
- 83 Melakud or Kudiyan.
- 84 Modi Banda.
- 84-A Mogaveera.
- 85 Moiti.
- 85-A Moniagar.
- 86 Muduva.
- 87 Mukhari.
- 88 Mukkuvan or Mukayan alias Mogayan (including Bovis).
- 89 Mutracha.
- 90 Mustiriyam.
- 91 Nagaram.
- 92 Naikale.
- 93 Nalkedays.
- 94 Namdev Maharatta.
- 95 Odden (Donga).
- 96 Odde (Vodde or Vadde or Voddai).
- 97 Odiya.
- 98 Oulu.
- 99 Omansaito.
- 100 Oriya.
- 101 Padayachi (Villayan Kuppam).
- 102 Pali.
- 103 Pamula.
- 104 Pangadikara.
- 105 Panniyar or Pannayar.
- 106 Parakavakum (Surithiman, Malayaman, Nathaman, Moopana and Nainar).
- 107 Patnulkaran.
- 108 Pattanavan.
- 109 Pentias.
- 110 Perike.
- 111 Peruvannan.
- 112 Pchigunta.
- 113 Poraya.
- 114 Pulluvan.
- 115 Pussala (Pussalavadu).
- 116 Rajapur.
- 117 Reddi (Ganjan).
- 118 Ronas.
- 119 Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty or the Manai Telugu Chetty).
- 120 Saliyan.
- 121 Sedan.
- 122 Paravatharajakulam.
- 123 Senaithalaivar (Senaikudyan).
- 124 Setti Balija (in the Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna districts).
- 125 Siviari.
- 126 Sourashtra.
- 127 Srisayana.
- 128 Sagalis.
- 129 Tatapu.
- 130 Telikula.
- 131 Thezata Veeraksbhatriya.
- 132 Tholuva Naicker and Vettalakara Naicker.

* Setti Balija pupils should not be newly granted the concession under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules unless they belong to the Idiga Community. Such of the Setti Balija pupils as have already been granted the concession in question may be permitted to retain them until they complete the school or the college course as the case may be.

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133 Thoriyan.	144 Vaniar.
134 Thurpu Kapus.	145 Vannan.
135 Tigala (Tigla).	146 Vanniyakula Kshatriya (in Tamil districts) Aginikula Kshatriya (in Telugu districts).
136 Tondaman.	147 Velakitalavan.
137 Rajaka.	148 Veluthadan.
138 Uppara.	149 Virakodi Vellalara.
139 Ural Goundan.	150 Vathis.
140 Vada Balija of Ganjam and Visakhapatnam.	151 Yadava.
141 Vaduvan (Vadugan).	152 Yerukula.
142 Vakkliga.	
143 Valaiyan.	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 11 asked by Sri G. Latchanna at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th November 1952, page 302 supra.]

Serial number and name of district.	The estimated number of tappers (district-war) who were thrown out of employment by reason of introduction of prohibition on the date of prohibition.	Total number of ex-tappers provided with alternative employment.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Anantapur	693	468
2 North Arcot	1,085	2,491
3 South Arcot	3,140	4,437
4 Chingleput	3,459	8,172
5 Chittoor	398	667
6 Coimbatore	13,500	15,720
7 Bellary	440	82
8 Cuddapah	355	76
9 East Godavari	11,776	11,085
10 West Godavari	12,000	22,960
11 Guntur	2,930	1,213
12 Madurai	1,576	2,169
13 South Kanara	9,789	15,267
14 Krishna	10,042	11,930
15 Kurnool	2,462	154
16 Madras	4,398	1,677
17 Malabar	28,489	22,275
18 Nellore	2,465	2,932
19 Nilgiris	..	..
20 Ramanathapuram	9,657	6,477
21 Salem	2,069	9,555
22 Tanjore	11,060	12,499
23 Tirunelveli	25,000	27,229
24 Tiruchirappalli	1,791	2,348
25 Visakhapatnam	4,806	1,771
26 Srikakulam	..	1,306
Total ..	163,380	* 184,763

* Number is more on account of the same persons having two or more vocations and due to the migration of ex-tappers from one district to another.